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Brigadier General Gets Post as Chief of Staff; Trade Penalties Urged

The World's Day—At a Glance
April 27, 1939

Marshall Named U. S. Chief of Staff

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt nominated Brig. Gen. George Catlett Marshall today to replace Gen. Malin Craig as Chief of Staff of the Army. General Craig is slated for retirement Aug. 31.

Other nominations: Surgeon General with the rank of Major General, Col. James Carre Magee, to replace Surgeon General Reynolds, whose term expires May 31.

Harcourt A. Morgan of Knoxville, Tenn., for reappointment to the Board of directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority for a nine-year term starting May 18.

Trade Restrictions Urged for Pact Violators

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, introduced today a resolution to empower the President, with 10 days' notice to Congress, to impose trade restrictions against violators of the Nine Power Treaty, meaning at present, Japan. The Nine-Power Treaty pledges signatories to respect the territorial integrity of China.

The Pittman resolution would exclude agricultural products from any embargoes that might be levied by the President, and was designed, its author said, to give the President a powerful argument in attempting to dissuage Japan from alleged discrimination against American citizens in China.

Irish Premier Cites Developments

DUBLIN (AP)—Prime Minister Eamon de Valera announced in the Dail today that he had cancelled his trip to the United States on which he was to have left Saturday.

Mr. de Valera said his reason for cancellation of the trip was, yesterday's "grave event"—an apparent reference to Britain's adoption of conscription.

New York Welcomes Norwegian Royalty

NEW YORK—Crown Prince Olaf and Crown Princess Martha of Norway received a New York welcome today replete with snowstorms of torn paper and ticker tape. They arrived to open the Norwegian pavilion at the World's Fair.

Belgian Government Gets New Powers

BRUSSELS (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies passed a bill tonight giving the Government special powers to make decisions considered necessary for the country defenses.

The measure, proposed by the new Premier, Hubert Pierlot, was approved, 104 to 84.

British Royalty to Travel on Liner

LONDON (AP)—Two important developments centered today around the forthcoming visit of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth to Canada and the United States. They will travel on the commercial liner Empress of Australia instead of the battle cruiser Repulse. Queen Elizabeth, although away with the King, will serve on a five-member Council of State to act for the King in his absence. (Details: Page 1).

Women Ask Repeal of Arms Embargo

WASHINGTON (AP)—The General Council of the National League of Women Voters urged immediate repeal of the arms embargo section of the Neutrality Act yesterday after polling State League Presidents for expression of opinion.

Duke of Windsor Indorses Peace Appeal

LONDON (AP)—The Duke of Windsor joined a number of other public figures today in indorsing an appeal by the London newspaper, Catholic Herald, for a world-wide peace conference "to save the world from the catastrophe of war before it is too late."

A letter from the Duke's secretary to the newspaper said, "as a Protestant by faith and free from all official ties, the Duke is confident that by a frank exposition of the thoughts and feelings of mankind today, and the honesty of the points used to emphasize the vital necessity not only of avoiding war now but to end this prolonged period of tension, this (Roman) Catholic appeal cannot fail to commend itself to many millions, irrespective of creed, race or political doctrines."

U. S. Plane Factories Speed Army Orders

WASHINGTON (AP)—Fifteen weeks after President Roosevelt asked Congress to triple the Army Air Forces, five factories started work today on the first of more than 3,000 new warplanes.

A single order for 571 aircraft, the largest the War Department ever placed in peacetime, initiated the air program which Congress authorized as the key feature of the $552,000,000 national defense program.

Mediterranean Center of Fleet Movements

By the Associated Press

Defense moves:

Ships of the German, British and French Fleets in the Mediterranean arrived at Tangier, International Zone of Morocco. The cruiser Leipzig, heading the German fleet on its cruise in Spanish waters, arrived from Cadiz.

The German cruiser Koln visited Algeciras. A German destroyer entered the Ceuta harbor.

The British battleships Ramilles and Gallant and the destroyer Active left Gibraltar and headed eastward. A British Mediterranean fleet of 30 warships sailed for its first summer cruise.

At Cadiz, Spain, four destroyers, eight submarines and the training ship Nodriza of the German fleet in Spanish waters arrived to visit until May 1.

At Gibraltar, an order designed to provide sufficient food supplies for any emergency has been issued.

At London, the Government disclosed that about 3,000 seamen on British Merchant ships are being trained during 12 months in gunnery practice.

The Danish Ministry of Interior today recalled all 1936, 1937, and 1938 conscripts who had received no training or who had been found physically unfit. They will be assigned to the civil protection service and air defense.

Croats Expect Autonomy in Yugoslavia

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia (AP)—Thousands of Croats demonstrated enthusiastically today before the palace in which their leader, Vladko Machek, concluded negotiations with Premier Dragisha Cvetkovich for a new Government in which they would get a greater measure of autonomy.

The final decision would "shortly be made known," a communiqué said. Mr. Machek, it was reported, will refer the matter to the "assembly" of 40 Croats, who won district majorities in December elections but were not seated because election laws provide that the party winning a bare majority automatically gets two thirds of the seats in parliament.

British Conscription Wins Soviet Favor

LONDON—Britain's decision to adopt peacetime conscription is credited with quickening Soviet Russia's interest in aiding Britain's "stop-aggression" bloc.

The Rome-Berlin Axis powers meanwhile court Yugoslavia and Rumania, employing "sweet reasonableness" instead of threats. (Diplomatic moves: Page 1)

'Peace and Security Week' Launched

WASHINGTON—A "Peace and Security Week" was launched today by Donald R. Richberg and Mrs. Henry F. Grady in the name of a committee set up by the American Union for Concerted Peace Efforts. (Neutrality policy: Page 3.)

President Cuts His 1939 Relief Needs by Third

Thinks $1,477,000,000 will suffice—Says improved business will take up slack.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 27—On the assumption that the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1939, will see a substantial amount of recovery, President Roosevelt today asked Congress for relief appropriations which would be a cool one-third lower than for the present year.

The President follows the lead set by Congress in cutting the supplemental appropriations for the last five months of the current year from $150,000,000 to $100,000,000. He cuts his next year's request from this year's total of $2,250,000,000 to $1,477,000,000. The latter amount, he estimates, will provide relief work for an average of 2,000,000 persons as against 3,000,000 persons on the rolls during the present year.

While the President's message is chiefly important because of this striking reduction—which seems to vindicate, perhaps illogically his congressional opponents—it also contains many arguments in response to the standard criticisms of WPA and a ringing defense of its place in history. Mr. Roosevelt winds up by saying:

Finds Relief Record Good

"It will be said by history, after much political smoke has cleared away, that the Federal Government's handling of work relief has been one of our most efficient administrative accomplishments."

"The system which we have favored in the United States during the past six years is by no means perfect," says the President. "It can be improved, but not at the expense of substituting the dole for work relief nor by turning the management of works projects back to the sole care of the many thousands of local governments."

Mr. Roosevelt's estimate of business conditions—and hence of reemployment—underlies his optimistic one-third cut. He says: "Barring unforeseen and unpredictable developments, we are justified in expecting an upward trend in the volume of employment between now and June 20, 1940, and the sum just named represents my judgment as to the amount that should be provided on the basis of that expectation."

In addition to $1,477,000,000 for WPA, the President asks for $123,000,000 to expand the activities of the National Youth Administration, and for $123,000,000 to carry on with the Farm Security Administration, $25,640,000 for administrative expenses in various agencies, and $12,490,000 for three offshoots, the NEC, the NRC, and the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration.

In one of the sharpest of the polemics scattered through the message, President Roosevelt refers to Congress's recent legislation intended to ban politics from WPA, and says: "I believe that the political provisions just mentioned would be more constructive, and their enforcement would be simpler, if the Congress would place such employees within the civil service."

Today's message was unusually long, because of its many arguments. It stands as the Administra-

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Playtime—Games or Military Drill?

Wide World; © International; Acme; Topical

The Child's Role in Dictatorships and Democracies

(1) The Sons of the Wolf, youngest branch of the Fascisti, drill in Rome. (2) German girls march in Berlin. (3) In Paris the children are still free. Here is a happy group watching the famed Luxemburg marionette theater. (4) The fear of war casts its shadow over England and its youth. Here a London mother is making a rock garden around the bomb shelter in her garden, while her child and toy elephant—complete with gas mask—stand by. (5) The Balilla, Fascist youth organization, does the "passo-Romano"—goose step—before Premier Mussolini. (6) Japanese children, dressed in military and naval uniforms, take part in a children's festival.

Children in a Troubled World: Pawns in Game of Aggression

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Children of the world—a generation tragically enslaved to the vengeance, pride, and lust of militarism's new aggressions—are emerging as the real hostages of war in the modern conquests by threat and by force.

Totalitarianism is concerned not only with arms and the man, but with arms and the child. Dressing the infant in uniform, teaching him to drill and parade, arousing his admiration for the false glories of battle, preparing him to fight and to kill is only half of the totalitarian technique. The other half is the attempt to pervert the ideals of justice, humanity, and tolerance; to bring the youth to maturity despising the lessons of war's futility which civilization has laboriously learned.

No one has ever counted all the children in the world, but there are well over 500,000,000. And it is regarded as probable that at least twenty-five per cent of these are either drilling to build the forces of aggression, have lost their families in war, or have seen their homes destroyed, or live in nations where the tension of proximity to conflict, if not

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Youth: Positive Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, April 27

A search to find means of presenting positive democracy to the youth of America with such vitality and inspiration as to enlist the whole enthusiasm of the younger generations was in earnest progress here today.

Youth to Learn Appreciation for Democracy: Page 3. Democracy Looks at the Child: Editorial Page.

Boston Gains 14 Industries In March and Others Expand

Industrial expansion of Metropolitan Boston during March included the establishment of 14 new manufacturing companies and the enlargement of eight existing organizations, it was announced today by the Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Jobs for more than 600 persons will be provided by the new companies, according to the Chamber's report. Shoe manufacturers among the new companies provide the most employment opportunity, estimated at 250 new jobs. A roofing manufacturer locating in Waltham, is expected to have work for more than 100. Of all the new companies, seven are in Boston, two in Framingham, and one each in Waltham, Chelsea, Malden, Brockton and Norwood.

The eight companies reporting expansion, expect to construct 65,000 feet of new floor space and to utilize 54,000 feet of additional space.

Reversing the usual trend of companies moving out of the State, the Star Brush Manufacturing Company, Inc., of Long Island City, N. Y., manufacturers of paint brushes, will move its plant to Boston, occupying half of the building at 700 Harrison Avenue, home of the Whiting-Adams Company.

The Single Service Containers, Inc., in Chelsea plan to produce paper disposable liquid containers including milk delivery cartons, in 8,000 square feet of space in the plant of the Russell Paper Can Company.

Bread and rolls made according to Greek recipes, will be produced at 7 Phillips Court, Boston, by the United Baking Company, another new company, using 3,500 square feet of floor space.

Blending and preparation of textile oils, waxes and finishes constitutes the goal of the Sulfax Chemicals, Inc., Charlestown, a new organization occupying 10,000 square feet of floor space. Window shades and screens are to be made by the Johnson Screen & Shade Company, Dorchester. Overnight traveling cases will be made by the Hub Luggage Manufacturing Company, in 1,000 square feet of space at 324 Harrison Avenue.

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Intimate Message from Washington

Correspondent Starts Radio Quiz on Wagner Act Then Climbs a Tree and Watches the Battle Which He Agrees Was Spontaneous

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Your correspondent had a new experience this week. He was drafted for a panel in a radio forum on the Wagner Act. Readers may have listened to such debates over the air and wondered how spontaneous the supposedly unrehearsed question-and-answer periods really are. Your correspondent can now report on the matter. They are embarrassingly spontaneous. At least this one was.

Radio panels are an important new form of public enlightenment and it may be worth while to tell how they are run. This writer, who was mysteriously picked on the basis apparently of covering congressional hearings on the Wagner Act, was told to report for duty half an hour ahead of time. The schedule called for two quarter-hour prepared speeches by Senators Edward R. Burke of Nebraska and Sherman Minton of Indiana, after which the gong would ring, so to speak, and the free-for-all would start with four unrehearsed members of the panel.

This writer had prepared a few mild questions which it was his purpose to throw casually into the discussion, and the matter seemed simple enough. But complications quickly arose. As it turned out the three other members of the panel were as superlative a set of partisans as could be imagined. Theodore Granik, the man who arranged the Mutual Broadcasting Company's program, deserves high credit for three of his four selections. These were Lee Pressman, C. I. O. counsel, Joseph Padway, attorney of the Rival A. F. of L., and Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R) of Michigan, who yields to no man in his opposition to the Labor Board.

Correspondent Up a Tree

In such a galaxy of stars it suddenly developed that the newspaper correspondent was the only one not avidly, ardently and belligerently committed to one side or another. Thus the unwelcome task suddenly developed upon him—who never before looked a gift microphone in the mouth—to lead, guide and referee a discussion between bellicose opponents over a coast-to-coast network on one of the most controversial subjects of the day.

As though with the very object of insuring spontaneity the unwelcome news of this questionable privilege was broken 10 minutes before the battle started.

Senators Burke and Minton, with the accuracy of ring champions, fell upon each other at once The panel discussion that followed was even more lively; the amateur chairman tossed out one query and then metaphorically climbed a tree: the partisans did the rest. Now and then the Chairman tossed down a branch from his tree, when things seemed to be quieting down, but this was not often necessary.

I do not see how anyone could listen to this or any similar radio forum without a quickening interest in national affairs.

Amending the Labor Board

Under the European war headlines this week these and similar important congressional hearings are quietly continuing, and may result in legislation later on. One of the most interesting this week is the decision of President Roosevelt to withdraw the nomination of Donald Wakefield Smith, whom he had originally sought to reappoint to the three-man Board. Mr. Smith's continuance was fought by the A. F. of L., and it became apparent that the Senate would not confirm him. The effect on the morale of the other two Board members at the fate of their erstwhile colleague who encountered the wrath of a powerful litigant before the quasi-judicial Board, remains to be seen.

Mr. Roosevelt has picked instead, the Chairman of the National Mediation Board, Dr. William M. Leiserson. It is no very great secret that the latter was dragged to the sacrificial altar with all the eagerness of a victim going to his doom. Who would want a job on a Board where reappointment rests in part on the ability to placate both sides of fratricidal war!

Dr. Leiserson's appointment has been well received for the moment. It may reduce antagonism to the Board. The strategy of the New Deal in the move seems plain. They are seeking to amend the Board rather than the Act. **Richard L. Strout**

Russians Swung To British Bloc By Draft Plans

Moscow's skepticism on worth of Chamberlain pledges changed overnight—Potemkin's tour in Balkans indicates return of Russia to status of great power as it existed in 1913.

By A. Godfrey Lias
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 27—The invigorating effect the British decision to adopt conscription is having on plans to weld the "peace-loving" nations into an unassailable bloc is already traceable in a number of significant diplomatic exchanges which are in progress.

It is now clear that when the Soviet Ambassador to London, Mr. Ivan Maisky, flew to Moscow last week he already knew that the British decision was pending. To this fact is ascribed the changed attitude of the Soviet Government and the press toward British peace efforts: from being frankly and rather jeeringly skeptical Moscow became overnight ready to co-operate.

Previously the Russians had characterized British guarantees as a camouflage behind which the British hoped to induce the Soviets and other countries to fight Britain's battles. Being now apparently convinced to the contrary, Moscow has suddenly dropped as impracticable its plan to get everybody to guarantee everybody—a plan which small States like Switzerland, Denmark, and the Netherlands refuse even to consider—and is busy seeking an effective method of limited liability on similar lines to that of Britain.

[The announcement that Russia would "assist Europe in case of aggression" was made by Mr. Maisky, according to Associated Press reports from Copenhagen, Denmark, where the Soviet Ambassador stopped in the course of his return to London.]

Russian's Visit Welcomed

A similar explanation is given in informed circles to the tour by Vladimir P. Potemkin, Russia's First Assistant Commissar for Foreign Affairs. He has already had a rousing reception in Sofia where he talked with the Bulgarian Premier, Mr. George Kiosseivanoff, before going to Turkey.

Mr. Potemkin's visit to Sofia has served to remind Europe that in the days before the World War, Russia was a name to conjure with in the Slav States of the Balkans. Seeing that part of the German countereffort against the British peace bloc is to build a South Slav federation under German auspices, Mr. Potemkin's reception in Sofia is regarded as highly important.

Most observers are convinced that a similar reception would await him if he went to Yugoslavia. The rift which still exists between Yugoslavia and Russia is mainly dynastic, and does not extend to the bulk of the population which is largely Russophil, especially in the Serb areas.

Unilateral Pledges Planned

Russian efforts, like the British, are now directed toward finding out the conditions under which unilateral guarantees can be given to certain countries which are so placed in relation to Germany and Italy as not to wish to give reciprocal guarantees in return. The visit of Grigore Gafencu, Rumanian Foreign Minister to London, which ended yesterday when he left for Paris has resulted in an agreement that Rumania will not be asked to follow Poland's example and enter what is really a defensive alliance with Britain.

It is understood that some progress has also been made in London on the question of how Russia can come into the Rumanian picture, as well as how and what British aid could be given. It is already certain that not only British but Russian material help would be welcome in Rumania, if only to lessen Rumania's dependence on the Skoda munitions factories in Czecho-Slovakia which are now in German hands.

But there is reason to believe that the problem of Russian military co-operation with Rumania has advanced appreciably toward agreement. Turkey, which is a friend of both countries, is expected to try to help to bring them together, and it is believed that this subject will be discussed during Mr. Potemkin's visit to Angora.

Pledges by Yugoslavia Avoided

While the outline of the picture is thus becoming somewhat clearer regarding Eastern Europe it is still misty in the Adriatic. Alexander Cincar-Markovitch, Yugoslav Foreign Minister, is held to have shrewdly avoided any definite commitments to the Axis both when he went to Venice and later to Berlin. Indeed the role of the Axis States, both toward Yugoslavia and Rumania, has lately become one of sweet reasonableness. It is stated on good authority that all Mr. Gafencu was asked in Berlin was not to enter any bloc which seemed to be directed against Germany. It is declared that he wasn't even urged to reject a British guarantee.

Mr. Cincar-Markovitch before going to Venice was urged strongly to join the anti-Comintern pact, but it is understood that he made

(Continued on Page 20, Column 1)

President Pushes Increasing Might Of American Arms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 27—A succession of important developments in the American National Defense Program during the past 24 hours serves to emphasize here the rapidly increasing armed might of the United States, an emphasis which coincides with Britain's decision to embark on conscription, announced as London and Washington both wait anxiously for Chancellor Hitler's reply to President Roosevelt.

President Roosevelt signed the authorization bill for a new chain of naval bases, and promptly asked Congress to appropriate $31,621,000 for immediate commencement of work. A three-year schedule with a $65,000,000 limit has been approved by Congress. The money asked by the President for the first year will make early progress possible in important harbor dredging and other development projects designed to increase the range and power of the American Navy.

The War Department placed orders for 571 airplanes within a few hours after the President's signature of the new War Department appropriation bill had made funds available. The bill which totaled $549,000,000 included a special item of $50,000,000 for immediate use. The balance of the funds do not become available until the beginning of the next fiscal year on July 1. The War Department had concluded negotiations with five unnamed plane manufacturers in anticipation of the presidential signature and proceeded at once to sign the formal orders for the largest single batch of airplanes ever ordered at one time in this country.

Reports in usually well informed sources indicated that Brig. Gen. George S. Marshall, nominated today by the President to be chief of staff of the Army, will be sent to Brazil shortly on a mission intended to improve military relations between the United States and Brazil.

The Brazilian plan is a further development of the many steps undertaken here to strengthen ties with Brazil in pursuance of Presi-

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Children Under the Regime of Dictators—A Survey of Their Problems

Youth Becomes the Pawn In Game of Aggression

(Continued from Page 1)

actual war, gravely affects their lives.

For war today not only may demolish the nursery with bombs.

Warmakers have learned to demolish the children themselves with false ideas.

Today, it is not children that are playing with war.

War is playing with children.

A 'Famous Victory'

Bred in this dictatorial atmosphere, no little Peterkin and Wilhelmine need ask about a "famous victory," such as "The Battle of Blenheim" describes. Nor in many lands today would a Southey be permitted this ironic reply:

"With fire and sword the country round
Was wasted far and wide,
And many a childing mother then,
And new-born baby died;
But things like that, you know, must be
At every famous victory."

Under a modern dictatorship, little Peterkins do not ask, "But what good came of it at last?" Nor do little Wilhelmines call battle "a wicked thing!" Totalitarian States teach their children to accept rather than to think; not to question, but to subscribe; not to shun barbarism — but to march. It is the plan for little Peterkin to bear arms and little Wilhelmine to bear armies.

Peterkin and Wilhelmine found the soldier's skull which led to their questions as they "sported on the green" during a warm summer evening. War came to these children at play, and so it comes to modern children.

Children in Japan

Mitsuo of Japan loves his country and his playtime just as other of the world's children do. Nowadays, he is given holidays on which to prove his patriotism. On such days, he is one of 12,000,000 children who assemble to cheer and flag-wave Nipponese troops to victory in China—where they have already rendered homeless 500,000 little Chinese children.

Playtime has taken on a new meaning for 12-year-old Giovanni of Italy, too. His mother must send him off in uniform to march with other boy-soldiers, to crawl on his stomach over rough terrain, gas mask securely fastened, miniature rifle in a grasp which might be wielding a butterfly net.

Fourteen-year-old Josefina of Spain—whatever cause her parents may have espoused—loved her home and her family. But today her memory is of playmates killed, of a father unheard from in two years, of air raids and starvation.

Little Mei Ling of Shanghai once looked into the sky to see the sun and the stars. She once watched for the birds which had become familiar as decorations on the screens in her home. Now Mei Ling turns in terror from the sky, "where no birds sing." Now she stumbles through ruins, the dust of gunpowder and debris, to beg for a pan of rice.

Totalitarianism and Youth

From even such isolated illustrations, it becomes obvious that totalitarianism victimizes its own youth equally with the youth in countries against which its aggression is directed.

The totalitarian child comes under the influence of his State even before birth. As part of its new "baby campaign," the German Government has recently decreed that the country's 1,500,000 childless couples are to pay a 40 per cent income tax increase for remaining childless. Premier Mussolini, who wants 60,000,000 Italians by 1950, has offered "birth prizes," special privileges to large families, holidays for married State employees, pay raises according to the number of children born to a family, marriage loans, and other inducements. Russia has predicted that its present population of 170,000,000 will jump to 300,000,000 by 1971.

Having assumed responsibility for its birth, the totalitarian State early takes over responsibility for the child's mental and ethical guidance. Whether the training is directed toward the "nation" as in Italy, the "race" as in Germany, or the "working class" as in Russia, its fundamental principle remains the same—not the State for man, but man for the State.

As yet, the remaining democracies have not been forced to meet the bill for world aggression with the lives of their young people. Yet the cost of arms today may be theirs to bear tomorrow, even if human sacrifice is avoided and the impact of war ideology restrained.

The Jacks and Jills of Democracy are privileged to attend free schools where teachers are not merely puppets of a propaganda department. Democracy's children learn that law and justice mean trial by peers and freedom of the courts, not secret prosecution, and the persecution of a minority because of race prejudice. Democracy teaches that truth is a two-edged sword, not a machine gun which mows down those who oppose the Government.

Pertinent Questions

And many are asking "if the four years of a World War could annihilate a generation, what must be the result of training youth for war from the cradle onward?" What must be the destiny, the mental outlook of a man at 30 whose birth was forced by militaristic demands; whose chubby hand held a gun at eight; whose child mind was inspired to fight, to kill, to destroy at a time when life habits were being formed; whose natural idealism has been distorted to see war glamorized as, in itself, a noble purpose?

These are the questions which challenge a world reeking with the smoke of aggression. The drilling, marching, parading, the glorification of war are moulding the war monument of tomorrow from the children of today.

Believers in the democratic ideal thus face a problem in which totalitarianism is sowing the wind, while the world's children reap the whirlwind. The world turns to the ideals that have made democracy, that have given reign to the free spirit and safeguarded the heritage of individual liberty for the inspiration to cope with one of the gravest aspects of modern aggression.

How the problem appears in typical nations is disclosed in the following dispatches:

Harold P. Brown

Where Youth Is Free
Leisure time means playtime in America.

Wide World

Where Youth Is Held Hostage
Leisure time is drill time in Italy.

'Pawns Molded by Machine'

President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress Jan. 4, 1939, said:

"Dictatorship . . . involves costs which the American people will never pay: the cost of our spiritual values. The cost of the blessed right of being able to say what we please. The cost of freedom of religion. The cost of seeing our capital confiscated. The cost of being cast into a concentration camp. The cost of being afraid to walk down the street with the wrong neighbor. The cost of having our children brought up not as free and dignified human beings but as pawns molded and enslaved by a machine."

In China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Probably no country on earth has in all history suffered such dislocation of the lives of its children—coupled with a casualty list that can never be totaled—as has China during more than a year and a half of undeclared war with Japan waged virtually exclusively upon Chinese soil.

During Japanese penetration into the heart of China there has been occupation of territory estimated to contain, in normal times, 180,000,000 people. At least one third of these have vanished from the presently occupied areas.

Statistics never were easy to get in China—there has, for instance, never been a true census of the entire country—and today, under war conditions, it is completely impossible even to make an accurate guess as to the number of children killed, removed from their homes, and orphaned. Those affected run far into the millions, obviously; those orphaned must be in the hundreds of thousands.

According to the National Child Welfare Association, with headquarters at Chungking, there are approximately half a million refugee children behind the Chinese lines. About 100,000 parentless, destitute children are being given relief by philanthropic organizations. Another 17,000 are being cared for by the China Wartime Pao Yu Huei, organized by Madame Chiang Kai-shek. Children under 12 are receiving primary school education, while those between 12 and 16 are being given vocational training. There were some 30,000 refugee children in Shanghai, alone, according to an estimate made last January.

In Germany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Propaganda in German schools has been carried on ever since the National Socialists came to power in 1933, their aim being to permeate the whole national life with National Socialist ideals. Teaching today inspires to a firm faith in the "Leader" and all that the Third Reich stands for, including the racial theory.

The leadership theory is to be ensured for future through the 32 Adolf Hitler Schools which are to be built—10 are already operating. Pupils for these, who must be 12 years of age, of parents racially and physically perfect and connected with the party, are specially chosen from all over Germany and then given another six years special training, for 25 per cent of them move on to the "Ordensburg," which fits them to occupy highest positions in the Reich.

The new school reform which was recently introduced is to abandon the coeducational system as contrary to National Socialist ideals, but will give equal and the same education for all, so as to "eradicate all class consciousness" from the beginning, and will theoretically at any rate make individual achievement the only test. Private schools are to disappear altogether (except for Jews, as long as there are any left in Germany), so that there will be no children unimbued with the National Socialist conceptions.

A favorite dictum of National Socialism is that there is no such thing as impartiality—"Who is not with us is against us." And the leaders from Herr Hitler down are determined that the children shall be "with us," come what may.

In Italy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—As in Germany and Soviet Russia particular attention has been paid in Italy to the political education of youth, although at present there are no specifically political schools. Textbooks have been revised by the Government to serve as "instruments for the spiritual development of the new Italian, for educating adolescents in the new atmosphere created by Fascism" and for teaching them the duties of the Fascist citizen.

It is customary for school authorities to dedicate as much as a fifth of the students' time to patriotic exhortations, Fascist anniversaries, drives, campaigns, assemblies, parades, and fetes.

Subjects such as history and geography become exclusively concerned with Italy's post-war program for military, naval, and aerial strength, and for economic self-sufficiency.

A decree of 1925 permitted discharge of teachers and university professors whose political views did not conform with the regime. In 1931 members of the university faculties were compelled to take an oath of allegiance.

The various Fascist youth organizations—moulding more than 7,000,000 Italian children—are now under the direction of the secretary of the Fascist Party, of which they are an integral part.

Membership of the various associations within this body was distributed in 1937-38 as follows: Boys—the Young Fascists (17-21 years) 1,163,363; the Avanguardisti (13-17 years) 883,572; the Balilla (8-13 years) 2,342,669. Girls—the Giovani Italiane (14-17 years) 447,222; the Piccole Italiane (8-14 years) 2,020,202). Boys and girls under eight years belong to the Figli della Lupa.

A decree was published on May 6, 1938, making pre-military training compulsory for all Italian males from the age of 8 until called to the Colors at 21. The training is to be continuous and between the ages of 8 and 14 aims at "arousing the boys' enthusiasm for military life by means of frequent contacts with the armed forces, exalting their glories and warlike traditions."

In Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO — The chief direct agency by means of which Japanese children are lined up in support of the present war is the system of national universal education, which embraces almost 12,000,000 pupils all over the Empire.

The vast majority of Japanese of all classes pass through uniform discipline of national primary schools, which are all rigidly controlled.

Probably the most direct form of influencing the children is the practice, strictly observed, of having school children see off soldiers who are departing for the front and welcome those who return. There has been no more familiar sight in Japan during the last 22 months than the spectacle of stations in Japan, large and small, crowded with children in school uniforms (compulsory for even the smallest pupils in Japan) waving flags under the direction of their teachers, singing patriotic songs and shouting "Banzai," the Japanese equivalent for Hurrah.

Whenever there is a victory celebration, school children are also much in evidence, marching in hosts to the gates of the Imperial Palace, to the War and Navy Ministries and to other public buildings and cheering dutifully wherever they go.

One finds little evidence of out-and-out hate propaganda among Japanese children who are constantly told that there is no quarrel with Chinese masses, but only with a few wicked Communists and selfish politicians.

The strongest war influences among Japanese children are to be found in their toys and games. No present is so much appreciated by a Japanese boy as an airplane or a machine-gun that gives a realistic quick-firing impression. And a child of five or six who has received a good semblance of an officer's uniform, complete with cap and epaulettes, fairly swells with visible pride and satisfaction.

In Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Soviet Government looks to its youth as the "hundred-percenters" — those who have known no Government but the present one, in whom the vigorous Communist tradition has developed a suspicion of any leaning towards the liberalism or individual freedom of pre-Revolutionary custom and tradition.

Emelyan Yaroslavasky, head of the Militant God-less League of Russia, admonishes youth to be "obedient to your parents provided they advise you to do something useful . . . if parents want to send their children to church . . . the children are not obliged to be obedient."

Symbolic of this "guidance" of Russian children, was a recent effort to enlist children from the age of eight years in the nation-wide hunt for spies, or "wreckers." Children are taught to report to the Government any such cases, whether they be friends or even parents.

Looking to the youth of the State as "embryo Communists," Russia has ordered military and aviation instruction for all members of the Young Communist League—a group listing some 5,000,000 boys and girls. Not less than 30 hours of study on airplane motors is included in this instruction.

Again Russia has brought youth into the political sphere, where 350,000 young people between the ages of 18 and 25 are members of village Soviets. Nearly 36,000 are members of city soviets, and scores of them have been elected to the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R. Among the 1,143 members of this body, 284 are between the ages of 18 and 30, and nearly one third are women. In the engineering professions 37 per cent of the appointments are held by young men and women aged 23 or under.

And with this participation in the Government and in industry, youth has been subjected to such treatment as a recently reported youth "purge," wherein a group of school children were arrested for confessing to trumped-up charges, and jailed in general cells with common criminals and political offenders.

About one school child in 13 is sent to semi-Government summer camps, where he is taught "Soviet Patriotism," told stories of Communist Party leaders, and inculcated with Communism, militant atheism, and the disadvantages of living in capitalist countries.

In Spain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HENDAYE, France (On the Spanish border)—The children of Spain—their impressionable, formative years blighted by a war of aggression and civilian bombing—are today entering the period of war aftermath under the hand of a totalitarian doctrine which proposes to sear their mentalities permanently with a training of militarism and propagandized enmity.

The future of these children is in some respects grayer than the past, because in many cases, heroic efforts were made to insulate them so far as possible from the war corrosion. In future, there will be no insulation from the indoctrination of the war philosophy.

Reports from many sections of Spain show that the shouted commands of the drillmaster as well as the propaganda minister are already at their work of incising the new slogans into the distraught child mind. The wounds of the war go deep, and the Government clearly recognizes that unless this confusion is capitalized to the dictatorship's purpose, the seeds of revolt will remain. Thus something approximating a purge of such liberal ideas as were bred in the younger generations—the heritage of the Loyalist cause—is being urgently carried forward.

The list of the crimes of modern warfare against these generations is a lengthy indictment against a higher, mechanized civilization gone wrong. For five years, under the Republic, they had been given 10,000 new schools, free of political and ecclestical dogma as the conditions of the times permitted. Then the intimate fury peculiar to civil war broke upon them, with the added brutality of the weapons of today. Their families were frequently split and turned against each other with murderous intent. The bulk of child education, save that of the war propaganda machine, came to a confused stop until some order was restored back of the lines after the war was well advanced. They were then caught up in the incredible confusion which resulted when the gangster element, hitherto under the surface, rose to the top when police control was thrown into a shambles.

There followed malnutrition, the breakdown of social hygene, and all the rest of the by-products of the comparative anarchy of war.

Today, the Franco dictatorship has taken its cue for the education of the young from Berlin and Rome. The Falange Español, the rank-and-file organization comparable to the black and brown shirts in Italy and Germany, has special units devoted to the development at an early age of the militarist mentality. The published program of the Falange includes sections taken directly from the comparable organizations in the totalitarian states.

In a word, surveying the measures already in effect in Nationalist Spain, every effort will be made to take children who have been misshapen by war and lithify those distortions into the normal life of Spanish childhood.

The Public School: Democratic Service

Prof. George S. Counts of of Teacher's College, New York, speaking before the National Conference of Progressive Education Association, said:

"In the achievement of any program for the defense and advance of democracy the school, particularly the public school, must play an important role. The development in the individual of a feeling of adequacy is the first obligation of democratic education. We must develop allegiance to the principles of human equality, brotherhood, dignity, and worth in order to establish loyalty and the principles of democracy."

Along the Danube

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

In most of the Danubian countries child life is today guided along totalitarian lines.

While the children there suffer the restricting effects of regimentation, propaganda, and a great lack of freedom of thought and speech, at the same time they have gained somewhat from the better organization of education in a part of the world where it was previously haphazard, inefficient, and often nonexistent.

In Rumania there have been revolutionary changes in education since the country came under one of the severest forms of authoritarianism in the world. Formerly the schools were hotbeds of politics of various colors. They also turned out more applicants for State jobs than coud possibly be absorbed. The overflow turned agitators. Today only one shade of politics is permitted—that of King Carol's party. Patriotism and militarism are emphasized more than before in the schools. All boys and girls are organized as "Strazhers," a rather militarized form of Boy Scout. Chief Strazher is the King and this organization completely monopolizes all youth activities. Education is more practical and every effort is made to find jobs for all.

Since Hungary was a loser through the Versailles Treaty, nationalism has been a supreme motive in public life. Totalitarian developments in Europe have not essentially changed the situation. Hungarian boys and girls had been drilling as unofficial soldiers, with restoration of lost Hungarian territory as their slogan, before Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini came to power. Anti-Semitism pervades the schools, but this also is nothing new.

Albania even under King Zog could be counted a totalitarian State and its education system was framed accordingly. Its education fits a pattern long under the direction of Italian experts. A military atmosphere is very prominent.

Education in Bulgaria has, on the whole, improved in recent years. It always tended to be centralized and strictly controlled by the State. Private initiative has now been entirely suppressed, but there has been a big advance in making schooling more practical. So far Bulgaria has avoided dressing its children in boots and intense nationalism. But what is called "Communism" is especially guarded against.

Yugoslavia remains the least authoritarian of these Danubian countries, and its education system is probably the worst organized and in a very backward condition. Nevertheless, it is improving and if the country can settle its internal racial differences it would doubtless go ahead fast.

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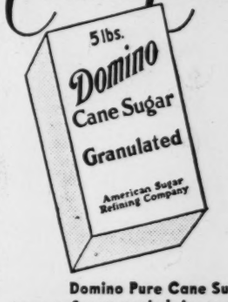

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Moves in Far East Mirror Europe

Inside China
Tenth of 12 Articles

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING—The Far East is remote from Europe geographically, even in these days of swift airplanes. But politically there has always been a close connection between these two parts of the world. Many of the international moves on the Chinese chessboard before the War can only be understood in terms of European alignments and antagonisms.

It was no accidental coincidence that Japan's first expansive blueprint of domination over China, the so-called Twenty-one Demands, was presented in 1915, when the European powers were too absorbed in the crisis of the World War to take any strong action in the Far East.

Furthermore, Japan's present campaign of conquest in China has been based on a consistent, and up to this time successful, assumption that European tension would prevent any strong action by the European powers which are most interested in China—Great Britain, the Soviet Union and France.

One can detect an even closer tie between individual Japanese movements which were especially distasteful to the foreign powers and storm signals on the European barometer. The Japanese expedition against Canton, a severe blow to the commercial interests and a direct threat to the ultimate safety of Hong Kong, was prepared when the outlook for war in Europe seemed most threatening last September. It was carried out when the terms of the Munich settlement indicated an almost 100 per cent acceptance by the democratic powers of the demands of the dictatorships. The more recent occupation of Hainan Island, equally unpleasant to France, because of the proximity of Indo China, and to Great Britain, because this strategic island lies in the rear of Hong Kong, closely coincided with news of accentuated tension over Spain and of forthcoming additional troops maneuvres in Germany and Italy.

China Seeks Aid

It is to Japan's interest to avert foreign interference in the present war, just as it is China's interest to promote it. Japan neither desires nor expects any direct help from its European friends, Germany and Italy, in the present hostilities. Economically also it has little to anticipate, apart from some possible barter arrangements with Germany.

China, on the other hand, with its long tradition of "playing one foreign barbarian against another," has been employing every diplomatic and economic resource to gain concrete support from the powers which it can regard as friendly. Many features of the aggressively nationalist policy of the first years of the Kuomintang regime have been shelved. China is inviting foreign investments, with a view to giving the countries whose nationals thus become financially interested a greater concern for China's destiny. A much more conciliatory policy is being followed in regard to the numerous foreign missionary educational institutions. Anti-foreign agitation is directed solely against the supreme enemy of the moment, Japan.

These measures are primarily designed to attract the sympathy of the Western powers. The policy of co-operation with the Communist Party is similarly designed to win the support of the Soviet Union.

Slight Help Extended

What success has China achieved in rallying the support of other foreign powers against Japan? The list of transactions of direct financial aid is a comparatively short one. A French consortium extended a credit of several hundred million francs for the building of a railway between Nanning, in Kwangsi, and Lungchow, on the frontier of French Indo-China. A group of Hong Kong financiers advanced £1,000,000 for the construction of long-distance telephone lines. America recently advanced a loan, repayable in five years and guaranteed by the Bank of China, of $25,000,000. Britain guaranteed a $25,000,000 fund for stabilization of China's currency, and apparently some British credits have been obtained in connection with the building and operating of the new Burma-Yunnan Railway. The Soviet Union has bartered munitions for Chinese brick tea.

Favorable Turn Awaited

All this, taken together, is not of decisive importance, so far as winning of the war is concerned. But every new foreign credit bolsters up Chinese morale and has a discouraging and irritating effect on Japan. It is reliably reported that Chiang Kai-shek conveyed some pretty plainly worded intimations both to the British Ambassador, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, and to the American Ambassador, Nelson T. Johnson, after the fall of Hankow and Canton that China required some gesture of support from the democratic powers if it was not to be pushed into the arms of the Soviet Union or even to run the risk of collapsing. These intimations may have helped to produce the American loan and the British credits.

When one studies more closely the individual policies of the four powers to which China looks for aid, one finds certain divergences which have prevented the development of any very forceful common policy, even though Great Britain, the United States, and France have from time to time co-ordinated the sending of notes dealing with specific questions and grievances.

Great Britain, the Western power with much the largest investment stake in China (about $1,190,000,000, as against nearly $250,000,000 dollars for America) finds itself confronted by a difficult dilemma. Unable to commit itself either to a strongly pro-Chinese or to a frankly pro-Japanese policy, it has pursued a sort of middle course, extending sparing aid to China, incurring the bitter ill will of Japan and the lukewarm gratitude of China.

Several considerations speak against the definitely pro-Chinese policy which the present British Ambassador to China would probably favor. First and most serious is the pre-occupation with Europe. Italian bombs bursting around a British cruiser in the Mediterranean sound louder than Japanese bombs on Hainan Island. Great Britain would be delighted to follow an American lead in checking Japan if sure that America "meant business," in the sense of being prepared to assume the major share of the risks which such a policy would involve. In the absence of such assurance, the British policy is to defend local British interests so far as possible and to wait for a favorable turn of events. The adoption of a definitely pro-Japanese policy is excluded both by the moral objections to such a policy on the part of a considerable section of British public opinion, and by the existence of serious doubt as to whether Japan's military extremists will be satisfied with anything short of crowding Great Britain out of China.

Bolstered by Soviet Union

American policy toward China has generally been more sentimental, less "hardboiled" than British, largely because of the extensive American missionary and educational effort in that country. American popular sympathy with China is almost universal; but the translation of this sympathy into practical action calculated to stop Japan's course of conquest, is made difficult by the strong American aversion to becoming involved in war except on a clear issue of national self-defense. The result is that, while Washington would be less likely than London to sponsor a compromise scheme of ending the war (assuming that such a project were acceptable both to China and to Japan) American action in the Far East seems more likely to take the form of helping China than of actively discriminating against Japan.

The Soviet Union has played an extremely important part in bolstering up China's resistance. It has supplied China with several hundred airplanes, apparently on very easy long term credit; it has shipped in substantial quantities of other munitions with trucks from Chinese Turkestan; it has dispatched many aviators and advisers.

Interesting to note, the Soviet Government has shown itself more desirous of prolonging the war than of prompting social revolution in China. Its help has been sent to the Central Government, not to the Communist Eighth Route Army. Whenever there are rumors of peace at Chungking, Soviet aid is cut down. Whenever there is a vigorous gesture of determination to carry on the war, such as the expulsion of Wang Ching-wei from the Kuomintang, Soviet aid is increased. It seems clear that the main objective of Stalin in China is to prolong the war, weakening Japan and deterring it from attacking Siberia.

France's Part

France, in the main, plays a subordinate role in China; but it is vitally interested in developments in the three southern and southwestern provinces (Yunnan, Kwangsi and Kwangtung) which adjoin Indo-China, its richest Asiatic possession. The occupation of Hainan Island, located midway between Hong Kong and Indo-China and within easy bombing range of the latter, is a severe blow to French prestige and interests and might not have passed off so smoothly if France had not been faced with greater concerns in Europe. It is doubtful whether the air force or the naval force of Indo-China would prove adequate for defense in the event of a large-scale Japanese attack on the colony.

China is trying to turn this welter of divergent foreign interests to its own advantage. On more than one occasion the Chinese have been disappointed by the failure of foreign powers to protect their own interests more energetically. It is a well authenticated fact that the weak defense of Canton was attributable in large measure to the Chinese confidence that the Japanese would not dare to come so close to Hong Kong.

Most of the Chinese with whom one talks, however, profess at least qualified assurance that the international situation will ultimately change to their advantage, that there will be a limit to the patience of Great Britain and America, that the Soviet Union, for the sake of its own interests, will not permit China to be crushed. Only the future can show how well these expectations are founded; but they are playing a considerable role in China's calculations.

Fair Exchange

Wide World

A Camera for a Gun

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Charles W. Friedrich, manager of the San Francisco Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, trades a camera for the air gun Walter Emig holds as part of the trading drive of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to prevent destruction of small animals and birds. Children in one day brought in more guns than the Society could handle.

Democracy: U. S. Youth to Be Taught Its Value

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 27—Search for ways to increase appreciation of democracy among young Americans will be one of the chief activities of members of the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy during the coming year.

One school of thought at the initial session of the Conference held here yesterday was represented by Rabbi Edward L. Israel of Baltimore, Md., who advocated taking a page from the totalitarian governments and "indoctrinating" democracy into the young people of the United States.

Anther group felt that the solution lay in making democracy more efficient so it would command respect from young people who are jobless and individually insecure. Dr. Grace L. Coyle of Western Reserve University pointed to the need of "some reasonable collective hope to which the young people of the United States can devote themselves as vividly as the young people of Germany have to Naziism."

Two Points of Emphasis

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and Chairman of the Conference, summing up various suggestions for study made by delegates, said there probably would be two main points of emphasis in the work of the conference:

1. Economic factors which underlie the security of home life, which we still are convinced is the highest product of civilization and the safest basis of democratic order.
2. Conditions and factors which made for the freedom of the development of the individual and "assure him that we will have some chance for utilizing his inborn capacities and talents in satisfying and worthwhile ways within the framework of democratic institutions."

Pointing out that children and young people "can't see why some of us become sentimental about democracy," Dr. Israel said there was need for making them see that democracy is a slow process of government that entails a "certain amount of suffering" and yet is the most intelligent.

Adventurous Period

Joseph P. Lash, Secretary of the American Student Union, held that American youth must be made to feel it is living in an adventurous period and they can contribute to making democracy successful.

Proposals that the Government enter into population fields, as totalitarian authorities have done, were made by Frederick M. Elliott, President of the American Unitarian Association, and Dr. Lowell J. Reed of Johns Hopkins University.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told the Conference she hoped it would take a broad national viewpoint in its deliberations. "Let us realize our future lies in the hands of the children throughout the United States, and let us be just as interested in things that are happening to children anywhere throughout the Nation as in what is happening to our children at home," she said.

Other Phases Listed

Other phases of the "Children in Democracy" problem suggested for study in preparation for the main sessions of the Conference in Washington the early part of next year include:

The child's relation to consumer income, studies of the National Resources Committee revealing that 14 per cent of American families have incomes of less than $500 a year, two-fifths had incomes less than $1000, and two thirds had incomes less than $1500.

Strengthening of the Federal-state program of aid to dependent children which has lagged behind the program of old-age assistance.

Ways to apply present knowledge and resources so lives of some 70,000 mothers and infants could be saved each year.

Need for more nearly equalizing educational opportunities as recommended by the President's Advisory Committee on Education, which concluded that Federal aid for education was essential.

Means of affording educational facilities to more than 2,000,000 handicapped children not receiving attention necessary to make their education a success.

Housing and its relation to child welfare.

Community provisions for getting food to children whose families cannot adequately provide for them.

Economic problems of special groups such as migrant families, and of groups handicapped by race or nationality.

Embarrassment for Mars? 'Peace and Security Week'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 27—The collective action wing of the American Peace Movement today launched a "Peace and Security Week" out of which they hope will emerge a powerful public demand for revision of American neutrality legislation in a direction which would "discourage and impede those who would rely upon aggression and force to dictate international policy.

The call for the "week" was issued by Donald R. Richberg and Mrs. Henry F. Grady as Chairman and Vice-Chairman of a National Honorary Committee set up for the purpose by the American Union for Concerted Peace Efforts.

The celebration coincides with the concluding days of hearings before Senate and House Committees on revision of the Neutrality Laws. Spokesmen for the group participating in the "Peace and Security Week" favor the Thomas formula under which the United States would discriminate against aggressors while lending all possible economic assistance to those nations which resist aggression.

Clark M. Eichelberger, Chairman of the American Union for Concerted Peace Efforts, in commenting on the celebration, said:

"The present Neutrality Law has become a symbol to the world of American isolation and has, therefore, been an encouragement to aggression. A revision of this law would be equally symbolical. It should be revised to provide that the President and Congress may make a distinction between the nation at war in violation of a treaty with the United States and its victim. This provision has been incorporated in the resolution introduced in the Senate by Senator Thomas and in the House by Congressman Geyer. It has the support of the American Union for Concerted Peace Efforts."

In issuing the proclamation for "peace and security week," Mr. Richberg and Mrs. Grady made the following statement of principle:

"The American Union for Concerted Peace Efforts has dedicated the week of April 26 to May 3 as 'Peace and Security Week'"—devoted to expressing the widespread conviction of the American people that international aggression must be stopped and economic justice among nations must be sought through peaceful means and not by threats or use of force.

"Peace for the world and security to the United States depend upon the awakened conscience of the American people and its powerful expression. In the inevitable revision of neutrality legislation, our public opinion and our Government should assert their influence to discourage and impede those who would rely upon aggression and force to dictate international policy."

Child Millions Aid Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Approximately 19,000,000 children in 49 countries throughout the world are working for peace. Fifty thousand of them are in Quebec Province, all members of the Junior Red Cross.

The international peace program of the Junior Red Cross, linking the children of all countries is a simple effort to interpret to each other the customs, costumes, industries, and natural beauties of individual countries through the exchange of portfolios made by the boys and girls. Canadian school children make up portfolios illustrating various phases of Canadian life, including samples of school work or compositions, drawings and views giving a picture of Canadian activities. They send these portfolios to other countries School children in other countries, members of the Junior Red Cross who receive them prepare their portfolios and send them to Canada.

Throughout the school year this international friendship exchange is carried on, the International Red Cross serving as the post office for these unique volumes. During the past few weeks a number of colorful and interesting portfolios have passed through the offices of the Quebec Provincial Division of the Canadian Red Cross Society, on their way to and from schools of the Province. Among these was a collection of pressed wild flowers, and posters, for a school in Italy. Two others came addressed to schools in Poland one containing maps and pictures of old and new Quebec, and the other featuring the asbestos industry made up by the scholars at a school in Danville where the industry is located.

Most original of the portfolios received here recently was that from a school in South Ely, Valcourt, Quebec, and destined for Algeria. The pupils attached to their portfolio hand-made doll furniture showing the Algerian pupils the types of furniture made and used in Canada. From the intermediate school in Glen Sutton, pupils in Australia will soon receive a booklet of Canadian poems. This is en route now. Several branches in Quebec have written about maple sugar production and are sending their correspondents abroad samples of this product.

During the school year of 1937-38 more than 270 portfolios and gifts were thus exchanged. Correspondence was carried on between Quebec pupils and those in Australia, Bermuda, the former Czecho-Slovakia, Britain, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Scotland, Switzerland, and the United States.

International peace is the watchword of Red Cross Juniors who participate in this unique international exchange, and it is hoped by leaders of the organization that this development of fellowship among the young generation throughout the world will promote greater understanding and remove threats of war.

It Sure Is a Circus to Gainesville To See Town 'Doc' Among Clowns

GAINESVILLE, Texas, April 27 (AP)—The Gainesville Community Circus, all-amateur three-ring spectacle which lists bankers and doctors as clowns, socialites as tight wire walkers and seven-year-old school kids as tent aerialists, made its tenth annual bow last night with Ringmaster Elliott Roosevelt cracking the whip.

Conceived by A. Morton Smith, City Editor of the Daily Record, after the town's little theater took a knockout punch from the talkies, the 1939 premiere was boosted by the home folk as the "most colossal community undertaking in the land"—and they take in the New York and San Francisco "tent shows."

In fact, they tell you, it is the biggest thing since Gainesville gave the world Frank Buck, the animal hunter, and Charlie Paddock, once the world's fastest human.

The seven-year-old girl with the heel-and-toe-catch act on the flying trapeze had the folks applauding, and did they howl when 15 clowns, including the town physician, lawyer, mathematics professor and cafe operator piled out of a diminutive coupe!

One of th stars, a veteran of 10 years, is Mrs. Alex Murrell, a housewife. She walked the tight wire, did a chiller on the Roman rings, and appeared as a horsewoman in the opening spectacle.

The climax came when a lanky kid clambered up a 24-foot pole balanced in the belt of a companion, stood on his head, did turnovers and other stunts.

Over in the center ring were seven girls, six horses and 12 ponies in a merry-go-round number and overhead, on the swings were 14 girls in an aerial ballet.

Rehearsals are held in the Fair Park Gym throughout the year. The show will run locally three days, then it starts the first of several road dates.

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Breaking Coalition's Hold: Voters to Select Judges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—As one result of the recent Chicago election in which the Republicans, though losing to the Democratic machine, made a record showing—voters will be allowed on June 5, to choose the judges of the Cook County Circuit and Superior Courts. That is, they will be given two choices for each vacancy, instead of just one as has been the practice here for years under the so-called "coalition" system.

Charges that Cook County voters themselves never have actually selected their judges have been borne out by the facts of the system in practice. A coalition slate is not of course unusual in politics, but usually it is used where there are three or more parties. Two of them join to fight the other. In Chicago, though, there are only two parties of any significance. The "joining" process, in the case of the judicial slate, has simply been to make it possible for both parties to be sure to share in the spoils. The judicial slate would be chosen jointly by the two parties, with the party in power having the final say and the largest number of places.

For example, when the Republicans were in power the judicial slate would have but one name for each post to be filled, with most of them Republicans, the rest Democrats. When the other party assumed power it was just the other way around. The minority group felt in this way that they were assured of some representation, while the majority party reasoned it would save a lot of trouble and also obviate the chance of their losing some of the jobs. The candidates themselves, once in, were naturally enthusiastic about such a "permanent tenure" system.

Now, though, the Republicans have been reborn. They feel they're on the ascendancy, that they don't have to bargain to get a few places in the governmental set-up. Then, too, a younger group is now in control. It all resulted, when they got together recently to work out the judicial slate, in a heated argument over the possibilities of a separate ticket, and finally the decision, though not unanimous, to try it that way.

The Democrats, however, expected that as usual their rivals would agree on a coalition ticket, and had proceeded to name such a ticket, with 16 Democrats and 10 Republicans. As it stands therefore the ballots will contain two tickets with 26 candidates on each. Of the 52 candidates, unless there is some later change of plans, 36 will be Republicans, and only 16 Democrats.

Instead of merely putting marks after the joint choices of the party leaders, voters will have a choice.

Strasbourg Meeting Against Jews Barred

PARIS (AP)—Acting under a new decree prohibiting attacks on racial or religious groups, officials of the Bas-Rhin Department cancelled permission for an anti-Jewish meeting scheduled at Strasbourg.

The meeting originally was under the sponsorship of the Young French Front headed by the former Paris lawyer, Jean Charles Legrand.

Paris sports officials, to avoid the possibility of untoward incidents, cancelled a French-German regatta to be held on the Seine June 2. The event had been planned as a competition between Paris and Frankfort crews.

American Gifts to Spain

WASHINGTON (AP)—State Department reports on contributions by Americans to both sides in the Spanish Civil War showed that $2,356,214 was collected by 29 organizations between May, 1937 and March 31, 1939.

Wonders of Research: Power Tends Its Own Switch

Disks composed of various metals jump and break circuit when overheated —Stone forest in place.

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Westinghouse engineers trying to explain to the public how temperatures are automatically regulated in electric irons and other appliances, have designed a "flip-flop" machine, a sort of scientific tiddlywinks.

Six disks, called Spencer disks, run freely on six semi-circular rods arching from a hot plate to a cool surrounding base. When the saucer-shaped disks reach 350 to 400 degrees Fahrenheit on the hotplate, they change shape with a snap and jump across the rods. When they have cooled by air to about 200-220 degrees, they snap back to the heating element.

The secret is found in the bimetallic construction of the disks, which are composed of 36-per-cent nickel steel, 22-per-cent nickel, and 3-per-cent chromium steel. On the hot plate, the chromium steel expands faster than the nickel steel, causing the disk to reverse itself.

Applied in the household, the temperature of an iron resting on an ironing board without a disk of this sort inside, rises higher and higher as long as the switch is on. But with the disk, the circuit is automatically broken before the heat becomes sufficient to ignite cloth. The circuit is closed, when the heat drops below that necessary for correct ironing.

Tree Lies Where It Falls

Arizona's petrified forests are much older than those in Yellowstone National Park, according to the Park Service. At Petrified Forest National Monument, trees have been identified as belonging to at least three genera. Some are closely related to primitive ferns, long extinct.

The Black Forest, in the heart of the Painted Desert of Arizona, is little visited because of its inaccessibility. Naturalists and geologists of the Park Service, however, recently discovered there several stumps apparently in the places where they originally grew. The find was at variance with the generally accepted theory that the petrified logs drifted to their present location from elsewhere, during that far-off age when the high, arid plateau was a shallow inland sea.

Electric 'Surges' Measured

Using a mechanical "thinker," engineers in the role of research detectives have tracked down the specific causes of transient voltages on power systems. They reported their clues and solutions before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Transient voltages, they explain, are produced by arcs formed when a circuit is opened or closed. Sometimes they build up to six times the normal voltage of the system. By setting up on a board a miniature equivalent of a full-size electrical network, Westinghouse engineers were able to apply faults to the system and study and measure the resulting current surges.

The board solved intricate mathematical problems which would have required months of ordinary engineering figuring.

Growth of Fruit Traced

The role played by the growth-promoting substance "auxin" in fruit production, has been disclosed by research carried on by Prof. Felix G. Gustafson at the University of Michigan.

Through the action of auxin, certain seedless, or parthenocarpic, fruits are formed without the ordinary fertilization process. Auxin is usually introduced in normal plants and fruit growth started, by pollination. The new experimentation adds further evidence to disclose that the highest concentrations of auxin in blossoms and young fruit are to be found in the seeds. While Auxin may not be directly responsible for the growth of fruit, it acts, according to Dr. Gustafson, as a master reagent, causing other substances to produce growth of one sort or another.

Buds Ripen in Cold

The buds now bursting on all the fronts of spring were practically fully developed by the middle of August last year. Why do they sprout now? The cool weather of winter brings about chemical changes within the buds that constitute "after ripening" in the terminology of the botanist. Temperatures from about 5 degrees Centigrade to 35 are required. Then when spring warmth and dampness arrives, the response is swift and forceful.

Fish Baths

State hatcheries today are insisting on fish taking baths regularly. The soap furnished is acetic acid, which cleans off slime and fungus growths that accumulate on the scales.

Westinghouse

Automatic Temperature Control

Device illustrates action of bimetallic disks in leaping from plate when overheated and snapping back again when cooled, so breaking and closing circuit in electric flatirons.

Air Records Fall in Europe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON---Builders of Britain's secret racing monoplane, known in aviation circles as the Heston - Nuffield - Napier - Hagg, have had to reorient their ideas a little. For the landplane speed record they were aiming to surpass has suddenly been pushed up by 84 miles per hour, and the absolute record (previously held by an Italian seaplane at 440.67 m. p. h.) has at the same time been sent up by 23 m. p. h.

This amazing piece of record-breaking was achieved by Flight Capt. Hans Dieterle, German ace, in the latest Heinkel He-112U single-seat fighter, cleaned up for racing purposes.

Flight Captain Dieterle put up an average speed of 746.66 kilometers per hour, which works out at 463.94 m. p. h., or 60 per cent of the speed of sound.

The motor of the record-breaking Heinkel is a Daimler-Benz liquid-cooled unit boosted to about 2,000 horsepower.

The previous landplane record was 379.62 m. p. h., set up in a German Messerschmitt fighter of the type that so impressed Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

It is now doubtful whether the British Air Ministry will attempt to do anything about breaking this latest record, although there had previously been some talk about their having a shot at putting up 450 m. p. h. in a Spitfire fighter. Actually one of the fastest machines in the British Air Force today is the twin-motored Oxford fighter, which is credited with a service speed of 435 m. p. h., about the same as the service speed of the record-breaking Heinkel.

Meanwhile the private Heston-Nuffield-Napier-Hagg monoplane takes shape at Heston, near London. This plane has been sponsored by Lord Nuffield, Britain's Henry Ford, and is being built to the designs of a young English designer, Mr. A. Hagg, and is to be powered with a Napier motor.

It is also understood that France is preparing a fast plane to help offset rumors of aerial inefficiency.

Dye Firm to Rival Reich in Balkans Planned by British

BUCHAREST, Rumania, April 27 (AP)—Establishment of a large dye and chemical industry in Rumania to compete directly in the Balkans with I. G. Farben, Germany's famous dye trust, is one of the main objectives of the British Trade Delegation now in Bucharest, an authorative source said.

The economic and political significance of such a move is regarded as tremendous. At present the big German firm controls 80 per cent of the Balkan dye and chemical market.

The British experts headed by Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, chief economic adviser to the British Government, are said to be confident they can, with new processes and cheap Rumanian labor, motor power and transport, compete easily in Southeastern Europe with the hitherto unopposed German firm.

It was reported also that the British delegation seeks the same kind of oil and mineral concessions as Rumania granted Germany recently. With 2,700 square miles of undeveloped oil fields in Rumania, there is ample scope, it was said, for both British and German capital.

Loan Associations Ask Insurance on Deposits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—A drive to obtain State-sponsored deposit insurance for building and loan associations has been launched here. Sponsoring the campaign are 226 building and loan groups with total assets of more than $5,000,000.

Drafts of this legislation, designed to protect building and loan investors much as the Federal Government insures bank deposits, are already in the hands of State legislators.

Moscow by Air to the Fair

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—The Soviet Embassy said today that Brig. Gen. Valdimir Kokkinaki would try to pioneer the shortest route from Moscow to New York on his proposed flight for the World's Fair opening.

This "Great Circle Route" of a little more than 4,600 miles, the Embassy said, is a straight course which appears on the map as a wide curve reaching from Moscow through Norway and Iceland, across the southern tip of Greenland to Labrador and Newfoundland, across New Brunswick and the coast of Maine, over Boston to Floyd Bennett Field.

Flying conditions probably will require deviations, however, which will increase the total distance.

General Kokkinaki is a member of the Supreme Soviet, or Parliament, and has been decorated as a hero of the Soviet Union for aerial achievements.

His navigator is Maj. Mikhail Gordienko.

The plane, a two-motor, low-wing monoplane of Soviet make, has an all-red body and wings. The name "Moscow" is painted in white on the under surface of the wing, in Slavic characters: "Mockba."

The projected Moscow-New York flight recalls the often-rumored hopes of Russian civil aviation heads to establish a regular air route to the United States.

General Kokkinaki estimates his average speed at 187 miles an hour. That compares with slightly more than 101 miles an hour averaged by Soviet fliers who set a 6,300-mile mark July 4, 1937, at San Jacinto, Calif.

The speed anticipated would indicate that a new and faster type of long-rang plane will be used.

Buyers Sought for India Cloth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

POONA, India—An appeal for help in finding purchasers for the hand-woven cloth which peasants in India are producing has been issued by Mohandas K. Gandhi, the Mahatma who has long been encouraging such industry as a means of occupation during the months each year when for oriental climatic reasons work in the fields is impossible.

"With a view to pushing khadi (hand-woven cloth) sales," he writes in the current issue of his organ Harijan (People of the Almighty), "I toured recently parts of Bihar. . . . Whereas the work on the production side is increasing, the production figures for 1938 being Rs613,756 (about $205,000) as against Rs298,993 for 1937, the sales . . . were Rs377,424 in 1938, as against Rs303,272 in 1937. Thus sales have not kept pace with production, which has doubled.

"The sales being low, the cash on hand for purchasing cotton supplies, as also for paying daily wages to spinners, falls far below the actual need, which is pressing. . . .

"The Bihar Charkha Sangh (spinning society) has 60,000 spinners on its rolls, and I could see for myself how difficult it was to have to face a village woman spinner with a 'no work for the present' reply." Going on to describe what he saw in one of the centers, he says:

"There were aged dames, housewives and young girls in rags. Some had khadi saris (homespun cloaks) on, evidently purchased out of their wages. They were shouting, arguing and entreating in a dozen voices, 'Give us cotton, give us work, give us wages, give us cash. How can you curtail the supply? What are we to eat?'

"It was a moving sight. I could not stand it. I heard in their piteous voices a challenge to my capacity and skill in salesmanship. One of them said, 'Mahajan (sir), how on earth can I go on purchasing cloth against wages earned? I have already purchased this sari at your bidding. Will you now be reasonable and give me cash to buy food with?"

Library Presented To U. of Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The University of Virginia was presented with a rare library on American history as the closing event in the Jefferson Birthday anniversary exercises.

Books, pamphlets, and manuscripts of the late Tracy W. McGregor of Detroit were contained in the McGregor Room in the University's new library and were presented formally by Judge Henry S. Hulbert of Detroit, friend of the donor.

Dr. John Lloyd Newcomb, University President, accepting the McGregor Room, praised trustees of the McGregor Fund for making possible "this worthy and needed undertaking in the southern area."

The library, Dr. Newcomb said, was probably the most valuable collection of books ever presented to a southern educational institution.

C Major Sonata of Beethoven Etched by Gieseking on Disks

Review of Recordings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A brilliant interpretation of Beethoven's "Waldstein" Sonata No. 21, in C Major, played by Walter Gieseking, pianist, is a Columbia album release of the past weeks. It is a work written in Beethoven's "Eroica" period and dedicated to Count Waldstein, one of Beethoven's early friends, and it shows, as does his other music of this period, the beginning of his "break" with tradition and asserting of the essential Beethoven.

Decca has issued several more of its popular albums—a Victor Herbert group and "Gypsy Memories." The Victor Herbert album includes such favorites as "I'm Falling in Love With Someone," "Gypsy Love Song," sung by Frances Langford and Bing Crosby; "Ah, Sweet Mystery of Life" and "Sweethearts," sung by Bing Crosby; "Italian Street Song," sung by Florence George; "Toyland," sung by Rudy Vallee; and the orchestral works, "Indian Summer" and "Yesterthoughts," played by Victor Young's Orchestra. "Gypsy Memories" is a fascinating picture of the gypsy music of Czarist Russia, performed by various Russian soloists, Nicholas Matthay's Orchestra and the Zarkevitch Ensemble.

Popular

Decca's newest vocal list has Bing Crosby singing a coupling of "God Bless America" and "The Star-Spangled Banner," with typical Crosby-an inflections; also Bing doing the four numbers from the picture, "East Side of Heaven"—the title number and "Hang Your Heart on a Hickory Limb" being the best; with Matty Malneck's smooth band. Bing does "Deep Purple" and "Star Dust"; Mary Martin sings "Our Love," the Tchaikovsky melody from "Romeo and Juliet" set in a popular version, and Arditi's "Il Bacio" ("The Kiss), sung straight and then swung; also, by Miss Martin, "Deep Purple," and "Who'll Buy My Violets?" both straight and swung. Frances Langford does nice versions of "This Is It" and "It's All Yours" from "Stars in Your Eyes." The Merry Macs, from Fred Allen's radio program, swing out with "Cuckoo in the Clock" and "Patty Cake."

Ted Weems appears again in the Decca list with versions of the new dance, "The Chestnut Tree" and "The Ghost of Piccolo Pete"; also "Class Will Tell" and "Ad-De-Day," the Cuban money divers' song; and "The Young 'Uns of the Martins and Coys," in hillbilly style," paired with "I Love to Ride on the Choo-Choo Train." Bob Crosby gets off some medium-paced swing in "Song of the Wanderer" and "Goes Dixieland" in "Stomp Off and Let's Go." John Kirby's Band is light, easy and indigo in "Pastel Blue" and does some fast-paced jamming in "Rehearsing for a Nervous Breakdown." Harry Roy, English band, does an easy-paced "Memphis Blues," coupled with a fast "Limehouse Blues." Chick Webb is in characteristic Harlem style with "Undecided" and "In the Groove at the Grove."

Gene Krupa and Harry James, formerly with Benny Goodman, are climbing to the top of the Brunswick list with their respective units. Harry James "jams" a fast version of "Sweet Georgia Brown" coupling with it "Ciribiribin," a waltz, afterward swung, with nice trumpet work; "Two O'clock Jump," a musicians' version of a night train ride, coupled with "Taint What You Do," a new tune. Lastly easy paced are Mr. James's versions of "Love's a Necessary Thing" and "Blame It on My Last Affair."

Gene Krupa does an easy movie-inspired "Quiet and Roll 'Em," paired with a fast-paced "The Madam Swings It"; and a sizzling "Some Like It Hot," paired with "The Lady's In Love With You." Teddy Wilson, pianist of the Goodman trio, and his own combination, do an easy-swung version of "I Wished on the Moon" and a fast-paced "What a Little Moonlight Can Do."

Tommy Dorsey, for Victor, is good in easy sweet versions of "Our Love" and "Only When You're in My Arms," "Got No Time" and "Little Skipper"; an oldie, "Blue Moon," paired with a very fast-paced Dixieland "Panama." Benny Goodman, for Victor, is easy-paced in "Cuckoo in the Clock" and "A Home in the Clouds," an easy arrangement of "Estrellita" and the oldie, "I'll Always Be in Love With You"; the Goodman Quintet (bass added) does two sides medium-paced of "Pick-a-Rib," with a boogie-woogie touch on the latter side. Bunny Berigan's trumpet, also Victor, is working well in "Patty-Cake" and "Ya Had It Comin' To Ya." In the local lists Kate Smith does a stirring "God Bless America" and "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Of interest in the Bluebird list is the reentrance of Red Nichols into the field with two platters, "Hour of Parting," and "King Kong," and "Our Love," and "You're So Desirable."

Bluebird has a good list of specialties containing such items as a ten-year reissue of Eddie Condon's Hot Shots in "I'm Gonna Stomp Mr. Henry Lee," and "That's a Serious Thing," with Jackson Teagarden's tromboning; the Mezzrow-Ladnier Quintet's New Orleans-style coupling of "Everybody Loves My Baby," and "Aint Gonna Give Nobody"; Meade Lux Lewis, pianist, originator of the boogie-woogie style, in a reissue of "Whistlin' Blues," and "Honky Tonk Train Blues"; Frankie Newton's band (Mezzrow-Ladnier), in an indigo "Minor Jive" and medium-paced "Rompin'," Fats Waller, exhibiting more piano art than ever in versions of "Step Up and Shake My Hand," and "Undecided," "You Asked For It," and "Got No Time," "Sposin'," and "Rosetta," and finally, "Some Rainy Day," and "Taint What You Do."

Three's a Crowd, a Decca clarinet, guitar, piano trio, have a nice easy style in "I Would Do Anything for You" coupled with an easy indigo "Dallas Blues." Eddie DeLange's Orchestra beats out a torchy "He May Be Your Man," and dusts off an oldie, "O By Jingo." Charlie Barnet lashes out with "Jump Session" and "Swing Street Strut." "Jelly Roll" Morton comes back with "Smilin' the Blues Away" and "Turtle Twist." Artie Shaw does an arrangement of the Russian "Proschai" and "I'm in Love with the Honorable Mr. So and So," also is easy-paced in "Pastel Blue" and "Deep Purple." Dick Todd, baritone, and the Three Reasons girls trio, do "Little Sir Echo" and "I Can't Get You Out of My Mind."

A. D. H.

Australia Plans Legation in U. S.

CANBERRA, Australia (AP)—Premier R. G. Menzies announced April 27 that the Australian Government planned to establish legations at Washington and Tokyo soon.

He said the United States and Japan probably would open legations in Canberra.

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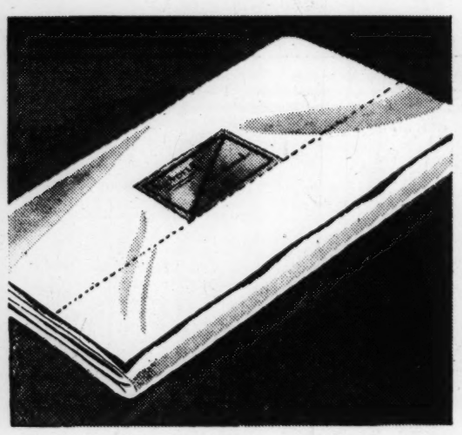

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Roosevelt Hails Methodist Plan As Benefit to American Unity

By The Rev. Ralph Stoody

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 27—Official greetings from the President of the United States and from fraternal delegates from the parent British Methodism and the Federal Council of the Free Churches of England were heard last night by the Uniting Conference of the three Methodist bodies which convened here yesterday to effect the reunion of the long-severed denomination.

Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes of Washington, D. C., acting senior Bishop, conveyed the President's message to the conference. "To a world distracted by malice, envy, and ill will, the Kansas City assembly is a harbinger of better things," read Mr. Roosevelt's greetings.

The conference, the letter added, "will be hailed with satisfaction by communions outside the Methodist fold as an indication that the spiritual forces of this Nation are determined to minimize the differences which hitherto have tended to artificial and unnecessary divisions. I like to think that the cause of religious tolerance is being advanced by the action of the Uniting Conference.

Need for Unity Emphasized

"A solution of the problems that ever more darkly overshadow the world today is impossible without recourse to the forces of religion. By this I mean recognition by men and nations of the spiritual power beyond ourselves which makes for righteousness which transcends the order of mundane culture and enters the penumbra of divine mystery."

The President, in sending his felicitations to the new Methodist Church which is to emerge from the Uniting Conference, expressed the hope that "the spirit of unity will increase among all our people."

"The need for union is great," he said, "particularly so, since to the democracies of the world has fallen the task of defending and perpetuating freedom of conscience. The Methodists have pointed the way to union. May God prosper the work and hasten the day when Christians of all confessions shall present a united front to combat the forces of strife that threaten our heritage of religion."

Time for Church to Speak

British Methodism's fraternal lay delegate, Isaac Foot, Member of the King's Privy Council and former Member of Parliament, is President of the National Sunday School Union of Great Britain.

Referring to the crisis in his land Mr. Foot said: "Gas masks are becoming part of the domestic equipment of the English home. We are spending vast sums to see how quickly we can get underground. We are undertaking financial obligations so great in our enormous plans of defense that our generation will scarcely be able to touch them and will be forced to leave them to our children to meet.

"No one anticipates that if we were to quadruple our expenses for armament that we should have any safer world. The danger is that we may be driven to such defensive measures that there will be nothing left worth saving. If the church has anything to say at this time of crisis the world was never more eager to hear it. No politician professes he has the solution. The only place you can find it is in the fellowship of the New Testament. The special task of the churches of America is to lead the world into fellowship.

"This you can do as can no other nation because you have found freedom in diversity. The Kingdom of God will not be fulfilled by white men alone, nor by Anglo-Saxons alone. Ours is a relevant book and relevant message. We must see to it that we do not have an irrelevant church."

Plight of World's Refugees

The Privy Councilor, in speaking of European conditions, said: "Claims are being made today that have not been made for 500 years. Caesar and Attila prevail. Refugees for the first time in the world's history are denied refuge. Tens of thousands are made vagabonds whose only crime is that they have their father's and mother's blood in their veins."

These conditions, Mr. Foot believed, grew out of attempts to substitute for the fellowship of the New Testament an association on the basis of the morality of the wolf-pack or the pagan tribe.

Britain's clerical delegate to the Uniting Conference, the Rev. Robert Bond, Moderator of the Federal Council of the Free Churches of England, predicted universal disaster unless there is a revival of Christian religion for the peaceful settlement of human relations.

The Episcopal address read at the close of the organizing session yesterday by Bishop John M. Moore of Dallas, Texas, is the joint expression of the 60 Bishops of the uniting Churches.

The address laid upon the 900 delegates the responsibility of building the governmental structure of the new Methodist Church out of the policy and practice inherent in the three uniting churches.

In the message Methodist unification was referred to as one of "the most outstanding and far-reaching union movements which the Church of Christ has ever witnessed."

The delegates were told that "Christendom for a quarter of a century has deplored its divisions and bewailed its rivalries. Great ecumenical councils have sounded loudly the call to Christian forces to close their ranks and present a solid front. Our three Churches have heard the cry and have answered by consolidating their forces, unifying their divisions, and moving majestically to a more responsible place in Christian adventure."

Major Questions Settled

In the address the Bishops made clear to the Church that the present Uniting Conference has full power to put together compactly and substantially the governmental structure of the Methodist Church, and that while union was accomplished by the constitutional action of the three Churches it cannot become operative until this is done.

The spokesman for the Bishops stated since the Churches are already in agreement in the larger matters that the task of harmonization lies within minor realms. In making plans for the new Church the Bishops urged the delegates to give care to the publishing interests that the Church might better keep its meagerly informed constituency in touch with its thought, life, and activity. Special counsel was given with reference to educational institutions, home and foreign missionary activities, and evangelism.

Organization of the eight important standing committees through which all legislative proposals must pass took place yesterday afternoon with the following selections for the chairmanships: Publishing interests, Alfred M. Landon, Topeka, Kan.; missions, John R. Mott, New York; conferences, the Rev. George W. Henson, Philadelphia; ministry and judicial administration, the Rev. Orien W. Fifer, Cincinnati; superannuate support, the Rev. Thomas S. Brock, Trenton, N. J.; ritual and order of worship, the Rev. Oscar Thomas Olson, Cleveland; membership and temporal economy, W. Frank Bryant, Huntsville, Texas; education, the Rev. Paul W. Quillian, Houston, Texas. The Rev. Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, was chosen Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Education.

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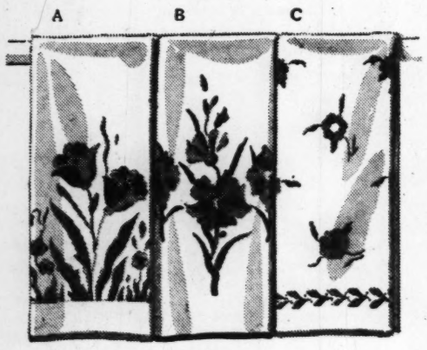

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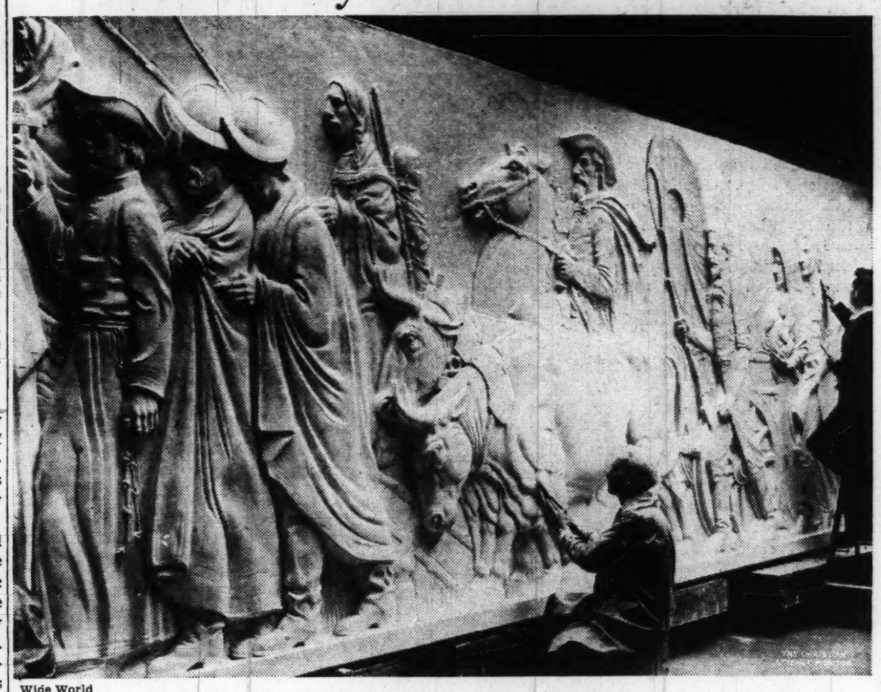

Wide World

Fred M. Torrey Finishing Kansas Memorial

Costing $50,000 this heroic size bas relief, commemorating the achievements of the founders and developers of Kansas, is financed and soon to be erected in Topeka by Tillie Gordon Munn. Made of Indiana limestone, granite, and bronze, the panel is 45 feet long and 9 feet high. In the foreground will be a separate monument depicting a pioneer father and mother.

Bas-Relief Story of Kansas' Growth To Be Erected in Topeka Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan.—A memorial panel commemorating the achievements of the sons and daughters of Kansas has been carved in Indiana limestone by Fred Martin Torrey, Chicago sculptor, and shipped to Topeka where it will be erected this spring.

The huge bas-relief, nine feet high and 45 feet long, depicts the movement of civilization from the East to the West. In this historical pageant the Indians come first, followed by early pioneer priests, such as the Rev. Mr. Padilla; and the Spaniards, led by Coronado. Zebulon Pike, Lewis and Clark, and other scouts or explorers precede the early settlers with their ox team and covered wagon.

At each end of the background panel will be curving benches terminating in large square pillars on which almost life-size buffaloes will be carved in relief.

Eventually there may be a reflecting pool 100 feet long in front of the monument. The location the south entrance of Gage Park, just west of the Old Settlers' Cabin and near the Reinish Rose Garden.

Provision for the $50,000 memorial was made in the will of Mrs. Lillie Gordon Munn, the widow of a prominent Topeka surgeon.

A native of West Virginia, Mr. Torrey studied four years at the Art Institute of Chicago, later assisting Lorado Taft in his studio.

Albany G. O. P. Hurries Slashes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 27—Disregarding Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's warning, and flouting the ruling of the State's chief law officer, Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr., the Republican majority leadership of the Legislature plunged ahead today in its determination to speed through both houses its "economy" formula for the Governor's 1939-'40 executive budget.

The Attorney General joined voice with the Governor after study of the Republican $31,000,000 reduction scheme which, in addition to major cuts in State education aid and highway construction, features the substitution of lump-sum appropriations for State departments instead of line-by-line itemization. Mr. Bennett's opinion late yesterday made the latter a constitutional issue.

Special Session?

While the lump-sum device affects only $7,000,000 of the total economies proposed in the Governor's $419,000,000 budget, it probably will serve to hold up the entire main budget bill for revision pending court action. This would bring the Legislature back to Albany for a special session.

In handing the Bennett opinion to the lawmakers, Governor Lehman made it clear it concerned only the departmental allocations in section 1 of the budget, stressing that no question of legality was involved in the $13,000,000 highway and $9,710,000 State aid reductions which have made the Legislature a storm center for public protest this week. However, the attempt to make departmental cuts by the lump-sum method, the Attorney General finds, goes so far beyond the constitutional specification that the Legislature may strike out or reduce items in the budget and make additions separate from the original items, and that it, "in effect, discards the executive budget completely and substitutes therefore an entirely new appropriation bill . . . a legislative appropriation bill."

"It was to do away with that method of making appropriations," his ruling continues, "that, after a long struggle, the Constitution was amended in 1927 to provide a systematic plan of appropriation originating with the executive."

Mr. Bennett rejects the Republican position that the constitutional necessity of the line-item budget, as the executive budget is known, was obviated by the State Constitutional Convention last summer when Article VII was revised to eliminate from its second section specific requirements for an itemized budget. That revision, he states, altered only in matters of detail "the broad general plan adopted by the people in 1927, the fourth section of the article expressing the constitutional limitation upon the budget-making power of the Legislature" in the clearest language.

A Republican legislative majority here was last confronted with a charge that it had exceeded its budget-handling authority in 1929, when it adopted a budget which the courts found unconstitutional in a dispute with Franklin D. Roosevelt, then Governor, over the practical aspects of the executive budget system.

Undeterred by the opinion which throws the entire fiscal program into the realm of uncertainty, the majority continued to advance its budget bills according to schedule for the decisive third reading tomorrow, snubbing demands by the Democratic Minority leadership for reconsideration.

The Democratic spokesmen were told that the proper time for such a motion was when the bills appeared on the third reading calendar tomorrow, Majority Leader Irving M. Ives denying that the majority was trying to jam the budget through with the assertion that the people had been made thoroughly acquainted with its details since the revision was made public 10 days ago.

Local Option Law Changed

Meanwhile, hopeful of adjournment within two weeks, both houses were hurrying disposition of their bill portfolios, and among the measures sent to the Governor is one extending the local option law to the sale of liquor in summer hotels. The license-granting power for such resorts is now under jurisdiction of the State Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, but its transfer to the localities was approved by a vote of 38 to 11, proponents of the curb holding that the present practice was a "definite violation of the principles of home rule."

The Senate also acted this week to get ready for the next new Legislature the resolution establishing a four-year term for State Senators. Already approved in the 1939 Assembly, the proposed change would apply to senators elected in 1942 if there is approving action both by the 1941 Legislature and the voters in popular referendum that year. The proposal applies to the upper House the extended tenure plan for two- instead of one-year terms in the Assembly on which action was completed last year, along with a four- instead of two-year term for Governor.

British Defense Aids 'Made in Germany'

LONDON (AP)—Sir John Anderson, Minister of Civilian Defense, has disclosed that Great Britain bought a large quantity of German air raid lamps last September when there was fear of war.

Air Raid Precautions Volunteers had protested last Sunday when they discovered that thousands of oil lamps assembled for an air raid test in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire bore the mark "made in Germany."

Asked to explain in the House of Commons, Sir John gave the assurance that Britain no longer was relying on Germany for any war supplies.

Air Mail to Europe: Half Ounce, 30 Cents

WASHINGTON (AP)—It will cost 30 cents a half ounce to send a letter to any point in Europe when trans-Atlantic air service begins.

Postmaster General James A. Farley said the date and route of the first flight would not be announced until after the Civil Aeronautics Authority had ruled on an application by Pan American Airways for permission to inaugurate the service on which hearings have been completed.

Mr. Farley said that for the benefit of stamp collectors the Post Office Department would prepare a cachet for use at New York on the first flight. Arrangements are being made with European countries for the return of covers to this country by ordinary mail.

Women Voters Advocate Repeal of Embargo Checks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 27—Holding that the Neutrality Act has operated to the advantage of aggressors, the National League of Women Voters at its General Counsel here has put itself on record for repeal of the section imposing embargoes on munitions to warring nations.

"The League of Women Voters," said Mrs. Louise Leonard Wright, of Chicago, Chairman of the League Department of Government and Foreign Policy, "advocates taking discriminatory action against those who violate international agreements to which the United States is a party, and urges changes in the status quo by peaceful methods."

The only member of the council vocally upholding "mandatory" neutrality embodied in the present act was Mrs. Francis Donaldson, president of the New York League of Women Voters. She argued, "I believe what we call 'collective security' which designates the aggressor and uses discriminatory embargoes against him, is the quickest way of getting war."

Mrs. Wright, speaking later at a banquet along with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Judge Florence E. Allen, of Ohio, criticized the sentiment among Senate Foreign Relations Committee members that the United States can function as it wishes independently of other nations—a criticism noted when she testified before the committee recently.

"The United States," she said, "is the most powerful nation in the world, consequently its foreign policy is often the determining factor in the solution of international problems. To date, neither the general public nor the Congress has become completely aware of our great influence," she declared. "Both have been unwilling to accept the responsibilities commensurate with our power."

Mrs. Roosevelt urged tolerance and intelligence as the means to preserving and promoting liberty in the United States. If citizens will not take the trouble to be the kind of citizens a democracy needs, then she warned, "we're going to find that we no longer own our own government."

Individual responsibility, she told the league, is the key to successful democracy, and no citizen should think himself or herself as unimportant.

Freedom was erected an is maintained by the Constitution, Judge Allen told the women.

"As we contemplate the critical situation in Europe today and the fact that the ancient liberties are being wiped out in much of the civilized world," she said, "we begin dimly to understand the meaning of this freedom that we prize, established for us at the nation's birth."

Mrs. Robert A. Taft, wife of the Ohio Senator, who acted as toastmistress, Mrs. Roosevelt and Judge Allen have all been active workers in the league.

$587,518,638—N. Y. Budget

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 27—New York City's much debated 1939-40 budget today stands at $587,518,638.45, following adoption of this figure at a meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday. It is a reduction of $6,305,498.44 from the original budget estimates placed before Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia in March and is $2,461,938.19 below the final budget figure for 1938.

The basic tax rate on real estate of $2.80 for each $100 of assessed valuation is expected this year as last.

All members of the Board of Estimate took a 10 per cent reduction for the next budgetary year as requested by the Mayor except James J. Lyons and George U. Harvey, borough presidents of Bronx and Queens, respectively, both opponents of the Mayor.

At the same time Newbold Morris, President of the City Council, and Stanley M. Isaacs, Borough President of Manhattan, criticized highly paid officials of the Board of Education for refusing to take salary cuts.

The budget now will go to the City Council, which has until May 21 to act upon it. The Council, under the city charter, may decrease or strike out items, but may not increase or add to the city cost sheet. After the Council has approved the budget, it goes back to the Mayor, who has until June 1 to certify it and until the end of June to send it to the City Clerk for filing. It takes effect on July 1, the beginning of the new fiscal year.

Rising River Speeds Work on Grand Coulee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—The Columbia River, constantly rising under the influence of melting snows in the mountains of Montana, Idaho and Canada, is causing plenty of activity for engineers of the United States Reclamation Bureau and the Consolidated Builders, Inc., contractors to complete the gigantic Grand Coulee dam.

The construction of the giant powerhouse on the west bank of the surging river at the damsite, must be kept ahead of the ever-increasing flood and also the constantly higher level of the backwater behind the dam. Already the Columbia has backed up 35 miles in the beginning of the great lake which will stretch 150 miles to the Canadian border. The peak of high water comes to the Columbia late in June, later than most streams because it is fed by glacial snows that linger long on the mountains.

British Drink Bill Drops but Profits Rise to £28,500,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—The amount spent on alcoholic liquor in Great Britain in 1938 totaled £257,050,000, compared with £259,387,00 in 1937, a drop of approximately 1 per cent, according to a report issued by the United Kingdom Alliance, leading British temperance organization. The per capita figure is £5.11s.6d.

The profits of the brewing trade as returned to the income-tax authorities, less allowances for wear and tear, but without deductions in respect of excess profits duty, or corporation profits tax (in the earlier years), including all profits arising from any trade or activity supplementary to the main business, are shown in the following table:

1913-14	£9,970,000	1931-32	£23,000,000
1917-18	24,394,000	1932-33	16,000,000
1920-21	29,000,000	1933-34	18,000,000
1928-29	24,500,900	1934-35	23,000,000
1929-30	25,000,000	1935-36	26,000,000
1930-31	26,000,000	1936-37	28,500,000

The 1937-38 figure of £31,500,000 makes no allowance for National Defense Contribution.

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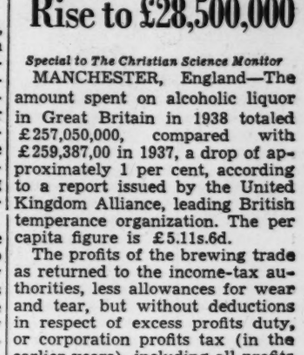

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Parent-Teachers Promote Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 27—How to do a better job of promoting freedom and democracy in the processes of education commands the attention of more than 2,000,000 parents and teachers of this nation as they turn to their annual National Congress of Parents and Teachers, where this is to be considered.

Their representatives will convene here Monday, May 1, for this year's meeting of the Congress and continue through Thursday, developing the convention's theme, "Freedom for Growth," in terms of four purposes of education in democracy.

These purposes as outlined by Dr. William G. Carr, Director of Research, National Education Association, whose book, "The Purposes of Education in American Democracy," was chosen as the basis for this convention's program, includes self-realization, human relationships, economic effectiveness, and civic responsibility. Each of the four days of the Congress will be devoted to one of these purposes of education under a plan of study introduced last year at the annual meeting in Salt Lake City by Mrs. J. K. Pettengill of Detroit, President of this body. Under the plan there will be one or two lectures on the day's topic by specialists in the morning's general session followed by a symposium panel where the representatives and discussion leaders will discus ways of applying, back in the schools and homes of their own districts, the ideas presented by these authorities.

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Mrs. J. K. Pettengill
President of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers

With Democracy on trial before the world, these parents and teachers seek ways to assure its more complete development in the training of children today—first, in teaching the child to realize the fullest of his own individuality; second, fitting him for better family and social life; then guiding him vocationally to more profitable economic effectiveness; and finally, bringing into his education the realization of civic responsibility.

The National Congress of Parents and Teachers, organized 43 years ago in Washington, D. C., now has 2,250,000 members throughout the United States and Hawaii who in their own communities constitute the membership of their local PTA's. Their objectives are to promote the welfare of children and youth in home, school, church and community; to secure adequate laws for their care and protection; and to bring into closer relation the home and the school, according to Dr. Ada Hart Arlitt, professor of child care at the University of Cincinnati, a national chairman of the Congress. More than 2,000 representatives of this body will meet here to determine how to add this fuller ideal of freedom to the education and welfare of the children of this country.

Mrs. Pettengill, now in her second year as president, will preside over the general sessions which will be held in Taft Auditorium, in downtown Masonic Temple. Mrs. James G. Sheehan, Danville, Ky., is serving as chairman of the committee on convention arrangements.

Dr. Carr will speak at the opening session Monday as will Dr. Bess Goodykoontz, Assistant U. S. Commissioner of Education. Other guest speakers include Dr. Joseph K. Folsom, Professor of Sociology, Vassar College; Dr. Edwin A. Lee, Professor of Education and head of the Department of Vocational Education, Teachers College, Columbia University; Miss Katharine Lenroot, chief of the children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor; Dr. Stringfellow Barr, President, St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.; Dr. Howard Y. McClusky, Associate Professor of Educational Phychology, University of Michigan; and Dr. Charles A. Dykstra, President of the University of Wisconsin.

Some of those serving as guest discussion leaders and discussants at the panels are Dr. Ralph H. Ojemann, research assistant professor, Iowa Child Welfare Research; Professor Lyman Bryson, Teachers College, Columbia University; Dr. Lee A. White, Director of Public Relations, Detroit News; Professor Robert Speer, New York University; Dr. Grace Langdon, Education Division, Works Progress Administration, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Ernest G. Osborne, Columbia University; Dr. Katharine Whiteside Taylor, Chief, Division of Prevention and Education, Wisconsin State Department of Mental Hygiene; Judge Charles W. Hoffman, Division of Domestic Relations, Cincinnati; Dr. Raymond A. Kent, President, University of Louisville; and Dr. Francis Leonard Bacon, Superintendent-Principal, Evanston (Ill.) Township High School.

Miss Alive V. Keliher, Chairman of the Commission on Human Relationships, Progressive Education Association, will direct a demonstration on the topic of human relationships at the Tuesday evening session in which Cincinnati High School students will participate.

The Kentucky Congress of Parents and Teachers are acting as hosts to convention visitors for an afternoon's river cruise, Tuesday, May 2, on the Island Queen, said to be the largest river packet on the nation's inland waters. Another entertainment feature will be the reception Wednesday night at which the National Mothersingers Chorus will present a program.

President Pushes Increasing Might Of American Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

dent Roosevelt's policy of "continental solidarity." General Marshall would make a ceremonial call on the Brazilian chief of staff, General Montero, who has been invited to participate in both German and Italian maneuvers this summer.

The Navy Department planned to retain in active service 300 officers passed over by selection boards due to shortage of officer personnel in the rapidly expanding American Fleet. The Army on the other hand planned to go through its officer ranks with a fine tooth comb to eliminate for physical unfitness the greatest number of older officers possible to make room for promotion of younger men.

None of these developments has any direct bearing on the immediate diplomatic situation. They are part of the general program toward the arming of the United States to a position of first-rank military strength. It was largely coincidence that the President happened to sign both the naval base bill and the War Department appropriation bills on the same day. And there seems to be no particular premeditation in leakage of the reported trip of General Marshall to Brazil on the same day.

But the juxtaposition of these and other developments on the military front call attention strikingly to the extent of American armament effort at a moment when both British and American diplomacy is attempting to suggest to Germany the perils which lie down a path of continued aggression by force. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, pointed out in his latest public address that policies of aggression and force "inevitably set into motion forces of resistance." The latest developments here as well as British rearmament appear to give point to this remark, both representing potential "forces of resistance."

Guggenheim Urges Dictators to Send Plea to Congress

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—William Guggenheim, wealthy industrialist listed in "Who's Who in Jewry," urged Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini today to "address yourself to our Congress and make a plea for peace."

He sent them identical cablegrams, concluding, "I send this as an admirer of the intelligence, thrift and industry of your people and particularly in admiration of your marvelous leadership."

"On behalf of civilization may I urge you to address yourself to our Congress and make a plea for peace, based on the understanding that your sovereign rights of defense and military preparedness shall in no way be impaired," the messages said. "Furthermore, that you will state that you are willing to enter into a conference with all interested powers for the rectification of such factors that may be disturbing peace. In addition at such a conference you will gladly accept any path that leads to your proper national aspirations that avoids war."

A member of the wealthy mining family, William Guggenheim has been decorated by the Italian Government and is a trustee of the Italy America Society.

'Plowing In' for Argentina To Reduce Wheat Growth

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—The Argentine Government, following a policy of modified crop control, has authorized loans totaling 6,000,000 pesos (about $1,860,000) to encourage the taking of wheat lands out of cultivation.

The loans are to be made to some 3,000 wheat farmers who undertake to turn land in certain zones into pasture for stock raising.

Cornerstone Laid At Queensbridge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 26—The New York City Housing Authority laid the cornerstone of its largest project, the Queensbridge development, in Long Island City today at a ceremony attended by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Nathan L. Straus, Administrator of the United States Housing Authority, and Park Commissioner Robert L. Moses. Alfred Rheinstein, chairman of the New York Housing Authority, presided.

Queensbridge Houses, which will be completed late this summer, is the largest public housing development ever undertaken in the United States. Plans call for 3,161 apartments ranging from two to five rooms, to provide homes for about 11,400 persons at rents averaging less than $5 a room per month. Only low income families now living in slums will be accepted as tenants.

The houses will occupy a 47-acre plot and have a 15-acre park. Of the nonpark area, about one fourth will be covered by buildings. The remainder of the grounds will be landscaped to provide play space and wading pools for children. The total cost is approximately $15,000,000.

Southerners Challenge Whys Of South's Present Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATON ROUGE, La. — The South is engaged today in a frank self-appraisal. Ready to admit and correct its own faults, it is earnestly bent on finding why it should be adjudged the Nation's "number one problem." In the first Conference on Southern Life and Culture held at the Louisiana State University here recently, speakers, mostly Southerners, searched deeply in social, economic, and political fields and brought out for assessment some of the causes of the region's difficulties.

On the side of outside influences were named: discriminatory freight rates; a tariff policy which forces the South to sell cheaply and buy high; and exploitation by persons outside. On the side of inside influences were: the one-party system; migration of "brain power"; inertia; and defeatism.

Robert Penn Warren, English professor at Louisiana State University and author of "Night Rider," which treats of an industrial problem in the tobacco-growing section of Kentucky in the early 1900's, challenged the assumption that more industries would solve the problems of the South.

Issues Dodged, He Says

Charging the conference with "dodging the fundamental issue," he declared "the fundamental issue before the South, it seems to me, is whether an industrial system can be adopted by an agrarian society equitably and profitably."

"Certainly money can be made in Southern industry," he said, "but we ought to know who is going to get the money; whether the introduction of industry will paralyze agriculture, now verging toward collapse; whether the industrial program will seek democratic or predatory ownership, and whether the program of industrialization is to be correlated with any basic social philosophy, and, if so, with what philosophy."

In the discussion on freight rates led by John H. Goff, chief of the transportation and industrial economics division of the TVA, it was brought out that freight rates from the South to the East are materially higher than from other points in the East the same distance away, and that therefore southern industry was at a considerable disadvantage. Hearings have been held before the Interstate Commerce Commission on applications to remove these differentials.

Alibi Criticized

Gerald W. Johnson, associate editor of the Baltimore Sun, said the South is too prone to blame all its ills on the Civil War and its aftermath. "The South could gang up with the Midwest and throw New York into the Atlantic Ocean," he said.

Agreeing with the freight rate and tariff criticisms, Mr. Johnson answered, "The fact that it and its representatives submit to this sort of thing is an indication of weak submission."

Howard W. Odum, Director of the Institute for Research, University of North Carolina, said: "The South, if my observation is correct, is still doubtful of its own possibilities. The South need not be doubtful. Everything that was ever possible for civilized man is possible here. If the South fails, she will have only herself to blame and if she succeeds she will have only herself to thank."

Dr. Arthur N. Holcombe, Harvard University Government Professor, compared the Southern one-party system with Tammany Hall in New York, which, he said, has considered local issues of more importance than national issues and as a result nobody pays any attention to them in the national management of the Democratic Party.

W. V. Holloway, Tulane University, New Orleans, and other speakers observed that two parties would be valuable in developing a more aggressive program in the states and some foresaw that with migration of Negroes to the North, the day may soon come when the one-party system will not be clung to as a means of maintaining white supremacy.

President's Reorganization Plan Likely to Be Approved

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 26—Years of agitation for governmental reorganization have resulted in a Presidential order which now shows every indication of congressional approval.

Reaction from Senate and House was so favorable after President Roosevelt's sweeping proposal yesterday that it is generally believed the order will take effect after the required 60 days. However, some objections are raised, and these may be heightened when two further Presidential orders are sent down from the White House in a few weeks. One of these will deal with inter-departmental agencies; another with intra-departmental agencies. They involve re-shuffling of executive groups which have been at swords' points for generations, and a stormy reception is expected.

The President's executive order now has a unique legislative position. It automatically goes into effect in 60 days unless both houses of Congress take action to the contrary. Opposition by one House alone is not sufficient to block the orders. A majority in both Houses must record itself against the program to defeat it. Furthermore, Congress may not whittle off one section and approve others. The whole order stands or falls as a unit.

President's Position Strategic

This situation gives a decided strategic advantage to Mr. Roosevelt beyond that of any other President who has tried to clean up the chaos of executive agencies. One Senate member of the Byrnes reorganization committee expressed glee over the prospect today. He said the committee had reluctantly dropped a number of (Mr. Roosevelt's) proposals because it knew they could not be passed if presented point-blank to Congress. Inclusion of the Employment Service of the Labor Department in a new "Federal Security Agency" was a case in point.

Representative John Taber of New York, ranking minority member of the House reorganization committee, announced he would introduce a concurrent resolution disapproving creation of the three new Roosevelt agencies, dealing respectively with security, lending, and public works activities. He agreed that his resolution had little if any chance, but sought to emphasize two criticisms of the White House program:

That it groups permanent and emergency agencies together, tending to make temporary agencies permanent;

That it will increase Federal expenses, instead of reducing them by the $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 estimated by Mr. Roosevelt.

Others Voice Approval

Other Republican and Democratic opponents of Mr. Roosevelt's original reorganization plan were, however, favorably inclined. Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, minority leader, said the plan would be "warmly embraced" if it meant economy and simplification of the Government. Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, leading opponent of Mr. Rooseveit's original powers, gave specific indorsement to the present executive order and announced resentment against "bureaucrats" who were already, he said, seeking to block the mergers.

The most unexpected feature of the plan was the transfer to the President himself of direct control over the Treasury's Budget Bureau, incorporating the Central Statistical Board, together with the National Resources Planning Board and the Employment Stabilization Office.

It is being rumored that Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the RFC, may become Administrator of the new Federal Lending Agency. This would increase his powers instead of circumscribing them, as some critics of the New Deal had asserted was the intention of the President.

Scouts to Welcome King

MONTREAL, April 26 (CP)—Boy Scouts of Canada and the United States will join next month in planting at points along the border "birthday trees" in honor of King George VI, Sir Edward Beatty, President of the Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts Association, has announced.

Speaking to Scouts throughout Canada in connection with the royal visit, Sir Edward said a chain of bonfires again will be lighted across the Dominion on the evening of May 20—date set aside for observance of His Majesty's birthday anniversary. The tree-planting ceremonies will take place because "Boy Scouts of America, at many points along the border, have expressed a desire to join in our celebration of the King's birthday."

Sir Edward said Boy Scouts will be called upon for duty during the royal tour, opening May 15 at Quebec, and would be on hand to assist in lining the streets, to assist in operating rest rooms and information booths, and in many other ways.

"The Scouts have an unusual opportunity, on this historic occasion," he said, "to demonstrate clearly that, in addition to the benefits of organized recreation, the movement brings to the youth of the country a special opportunity to share in the actual functioning of our national life."

Standing between the world and war today, said Sir Edward, is the economic and social strength of the great democracies.

"This strength depends on many factors," he said. "There must be the maintenance of law and order; the cultivation of true unity of heart and mind, and a free and active functioning of the productive power of the nation. To all these ends the Scout movement can contribute."

Australian Rains Bring Rare Blooms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—Recent heavy rains in Central Australia, in some places the best in the history of white settlement, have given a new complexion to research on the soil erosion problem. Experts are hoping these phenomenal downpours may bring up in the pastoral areas many new plants that have not been seen for years.

The plants they expect to see are those of a type which require three inches of rain before they will germinate.

Roads Advised to Aid Travel And Balk Revolt in Mexico

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21—The Government of Mexico is considering a plan for utilizing convict labor to build and maintain a system of roads throughout the country, according to Julian H. Alco, former State Prison Director and former acting President of the State Board of Prison Terms and Parole. He has lately returned from Mexico, where, on invitation of the Government, he has studied and reported on prison conditions.

Mr. Alco is credited with proposing and sponsoring the present system of paid prison labor for construction of roads in California. The prison road camp method of convict rehabilitation and of State highway construction has been in effect for 16 years. He went to Mexico at a time when the Government there was considering the whole prison setup with an idea of establishing a penal colony on an island for long-term convicts. He visited most of the larger Mexican penitentiaries and made a study of road and travel conditions before submitting his report.

In an interview, Mr. Alco referred to Mexico as suited to the use of convict labor on its roads, because men can work there 365 days in the year; because road work is healthier than work in prison, and because Mexico is in need of a connected system of highways, the completion of which would insure a rush of tourists, and thereby better United States-Mexican understanding and increased income.

In his report to the Presidential Prison Board in the Federal District, Mr. Alco notes that nothing stands in the way of success of prison road construction in Mexico. "Roads," he says, "are the cheapest means of transportation and communication there, and building roads in Mexico is cheaper than government-subsidy construction of railroads. Road equipment is less expensive, and maintenance by convicts is less expensive than capital cost and replacement on railroads.

"Use of convicts on road building will reduce the danger of future revolution in Mexico, by creating quicker means of transportation. Such a road system, that could be built gradually, could unite all of Mexico. Many places are inaccessible today and others can be reached only by narrow-gauge rail, or by air.

"If Mexico has a system of good highways, and these are kept in repair, there is little to keep tourists from pouring in. Mexico has great tourist appeal. Look at its mountains, lakes, pyramids, ruins, and its vacation areas.

"With increase of prisoners, Mexico has a costly construction and maintenance job at hand. They must increase the size and improve the condition of their prisons, or find something like prison road work.

"From my survey and experience, prison road camps would save money for the nation, and have a tendency to rehabilitate the prisoner."

He said the saving to the State would be in fewer buildings and in less cost for feeding and clothing the prisoner, for pay would come from the Highway Department, which in turn would receive part of its funds from an increased gasoline tax.

He suggested that the Mexican Government study the California system. It should make no difference what administration is in power as to the success of a road camp, he explained. Regarding exploitation of prison labor, Mr. Alco said: "Road construction can eliminate any form of graft in prisons; for on road camp projects, the result of the prisoners' labor cannot be exploited. The roads are there, to be used by the public."

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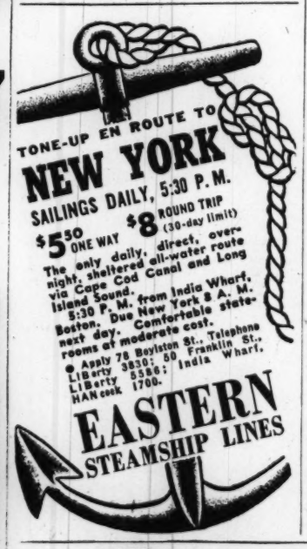
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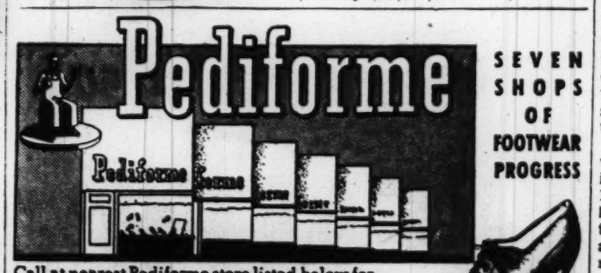
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Encirclement: Reich's Bugle Call

By Argus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The most significant effect of Britain's recent moves toward a peace alliance has been the revival in Germany of the pregnant word "Encirclement."

It is an old cry—raised in rather similar circumstances before the war began in 1914. For the German people it assumed at that time the guise of a warning that the Nation was in danger. It denoted that Germany was being threatened by a ring of hostile nations bent on effecting a stranglehold around its frontiers. It was the signal that the struggle had shifted from one of local issues, such as German interests in Morocco and Turkey, to a major conflict with the "encircling" powers.

The reappearance of the same contention today, therefore, even though only in the press and broadcasts — Reichsführer Adolf Hitler in his recent speech at Wilhelmshaven only referred to encirclement as past history—has brought a quick reaction among the democratic governments.

Quick to Deny Policy

Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary, promptly denied any intention of encirclement. President Roosevelt added his word to the same effect. Premier Neville Chamberlain has sent the British Ambassador to Berlin to find a new basis of cordiality for Anglo-German relations. France has returned its Ambassador to Berlin.

Some German move of the kind, however, could not have been unexpected. Britain's sudden change in policy during the past four weeks from an increasingly ineffective method of nonrestisting appeasement to a measure of collective resistance—by understandings with Poland, Rumania, Greece, and probably Turkey and Russia—implied countercharges on the German side.

A natural countermove would be the announcement to the German people that they were no longer engaged in bringing Austrians, Sudetens, and other outlying Germans into the fold, but in meeting a hostile move on the part of the western democratic powers.

Can Britain Prove Point?

The experience of 1914 shows that it is easier for Germany, in its central position to make out a case for encirclement than it is for Britain to disprove it.

British statesmen may argue that Germany, by rendering its neighbors suspicious is effecting its own encirclement yet it may be no more easy for Premier Chamberlain and Lord Halifax today to prove the purely defensive nature of their plans than it was for Grey and Asquith in 1914.

Britain's attitude to the rising German Empire before 1914 had been one of noninterference, until its interests became directly involved.

It had not tried to stop German influence penetrating into Turkey and Asia Minor.

It had planned to help Germany purchase a large share of Portugal's colonies in the event of Portugal offering to sell.

Up to 1900 it had helped Germany build the Baghdad railway. Only when Germany in that year began negotiating for a Persian Gulf port did Britain see a threat to India, which led it to block the move. It had allowed Vienna, at Germany's bidding, to seize Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1908, but when, three years later, Germany claimed an interest in the strategic Morocco, Britain declared it would resist, and Germany chose not to force the issue.

Today the British Government has followed the line of attempting to satisfy the aspirations of Berlin so long as the security of Europe has not been endangered thereby. The danger point appeared to have been reached in March when Germany seized Bohemia and allowed Hungary to take Ruthenia. Unless Britain was willing to see Germany overrun Poland and so virtally take possession of the Baltic, if not also the North Sea; or to absorb Yugoslavia and afterward the whole Balkan Peninsula, it was clear that it must be prepared to say "No" when moves of the kind seemed imminent. Unfortunately this meant being able to say "No"—with sufficient force—at any one of a dozen points.

Germany Mobile

Germany, by reason of its central position, in the language of strategy, can work "on interior lines." Given its railroads and its 5,000-mile network of superexpress strategic roads, a sudden massed attack upon any one of the neighboring countries has become a simple problem of transportation.

How can Britain say "No" to so mobile a nation? It must depend for its support on France, Poland, Rumania, Greece, and other nations scattered around the margin with no easy unity of movement, no easy access between one and the other. Each nation has its own army and its own ideas of using it. If War Secretary Lord Haldane complained of the immense difficulties he had in articulating a few British divisions with the French Army in August, 1914, what must be the problem of Britain today in being ready with a vigorous "No" at any number of points around the German frontier?

Britain severely feels the lack of any ready-made plan of collective security to share its responsibilities. The only expedient capable of checking a German advance appears to be to offer a greater accumulation of force than the Reich can produce, at any one point. Some danger points, like Rumania behind the Carpathians, have defensive possibilities, others like Poland have no natural protection whatever. Germany, in overwhelming Austria, the Sudetens, Bohemia, and Lithuania, had been able to present the nation concerned with an unchallengeable force at the critical moment. That is the situation which Britain, and those who join it, must be able to block at any one of a round dozen points.

Return to Appeasement

It is an effort to offer a concrete "No" in such eventualities, rather than any idea of a grand alliance against Germany that Britain appears to have effected hasty and improvised arrangements with the Poles, the Rumanians, and others. So inadequate does the system of guarantees effected seem on the surface that many observers believe that Britain's main concern is ultimately to bring Berlin back to some form of appeasement. Certainly no step has been taken that would prevent continuance of the appeasement policy.

As for Germany's Axis partner, Italy, the situation is entirely different. Italy is not centrally placed. It has a marginal situation, so much so that any move it may choose to make could easily be blocked by the overwhelming preponderance of the British and French Mediterranean fleets, if they so desired. The Ethiopian conquest, the intervention in Spain, the Ablanian coup were all completed because Britain, for reasons of its own, did not act to prevent them.

In the case of Germany the field of fresh adventures that can still be made without endangering the stability of Europe has become perilously small. Britain is at present trying a combination of appeasement and show of force —the latter expedient to be intensified by national conscription. Neither the one nor the other are regarded as looking to a permanent settlement. For that no government has yet produced a plan.

Japanese Envoy Minimizes Links To Axis Powers

LOS ANGELES, April 27 (AP)—Significance of Japan's relations with the Rome-Berlin Axis was minimized today by Kensuke Horinouchi, Nippon's Ambassador to the United States.

"A few years ago," the Ambassador said in an interview, "we entered into a strictly anti-comintern pact with these nations. It is in no way aimed against the world's democracies."

In an address before the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Horinouchi declared:

"Commercial doors in the Orient will remain wide open wherever Japan's influence rests. In the years to come, Asiatic trade should attain new high levels. Right now, naturally, our interest in China is to restore order and to rehabilitate. Japan will use her own strength and skill to stabilize her part of the world and bring peace and prosperity."

Lothian Urges World Union

EDINBURGH, Scotland, April 27 (AP)—A federal union of "free nations prepared to pool some part of their sovereignty in order to create a common Government representative of and responsible to the people" is advocated by the Marquis of Lothian, Ambassador-designate to the United States.

Speaking yesterday before the Scottish Liberal Federation General Council, Lord Lothian said "a nucleus of true world government" could be created only by "nations who profess and practice free institutions and who realize that only by federal union can they preserve their national or individual freedom.

"This union of democratic peoples is out of reach today only because public opinion in these countries had not thought seriously about it and the technical method of accomplishing it has not yet been thought out.

"But it is events and not propaganda which most rapidly changes peoples' opinions, and events are going to do this with great speed in the next few months."

Lord Lothian said he was "delighted to go to America, partly because I have long had a great interest in the American people and their great leaders in the past and their institutions and partly because the United States is also another great liberal civilization."

France Deals Severely With Peacetime Spies

NANCY, France (AP) — One Frenchman was condemned to death and two others given life sentences April 26 in a secret military trial on charges of espionage committed during last September's European crisis.

The verdict was considered further proof of the French Government's determination to maintain strong control over the vital defense region facing the Rhine. It followed soon after the outlawing of foreign propaganda organizations in Alsace-Lorraine.

American Ideals Re-affirmed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Praise and reaffirmation of Pan-American ideals were made in speeches here during the recent celebration of Pan-American Day. The good fortune of the Americas in being at peace was emphasized in contrast to the agitated European scene.

The Foreign Minister, Gen. Eduardo Hay, described the Pan-American ideal as "A symbol of peace not by force but by right, not by imposition but my comprehension, tolerance and mutual respect." It makes, he said, "our continent brighter while war clouds hang over other lands."

"Our America is the Arcadia of modern times, the promised land for those who hunger and thirst for justice and liberty," he declared. However, the American nations welcome only those who come as agents of peace and progress and "with a profound respect for our institutions based on democratic and human rights." This rejection of trouble makers and welcome to those with a constructive purpose was echoed by Señor Abelardo Rocas, Brazilian Ambassador to Mexico.

The Pan American Union of Nations was praised by General Hay as a "full demonstration that ideals are not an illusion, but capable of being translated into reality. History proves that within this democratic society all nations have equal rights, being able to transcend selfish ideals in favor of the common interest.

Extension of these ideals to other continents was urged by the Brazilian Ambassador. "We hope," he said, "that the earnest sentiments of peace which permeate this continent can have an echo, an understanding and beneficial influence in the dangerous spiritual and political crises which menace the world."

Pan-American unity was traced by United States Ambassador Josephus Daniels to the ideals fostered by Simon Bolivar, the great South American "Libertador." It envisions, he said, "safety not in the creation of one giant confederation but in common and friendly co-operation between independent sovereignties as seen in the Buenos Aires and Lima declarations."

Britain Bars Refugee Spies

LONDON (AP)—Earl Winterton, Chairman of the International Refugee Committee, said in a speech at Worthing April 26 that Britain had to be alert against admitting spies under the guise of refugees. He said there had been "curious cases of attempts to get undesirable aliens into the country."

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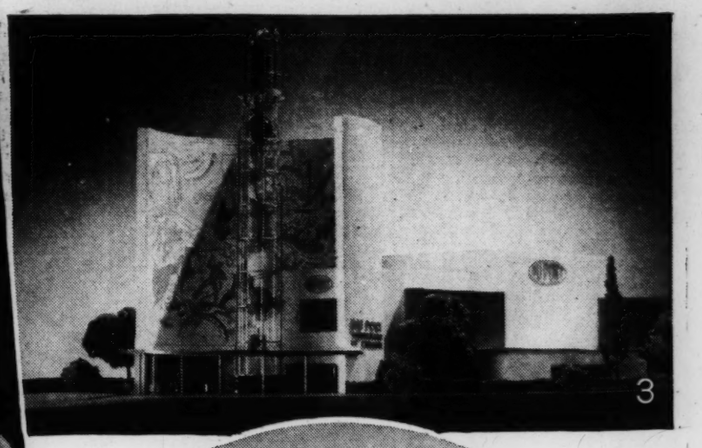

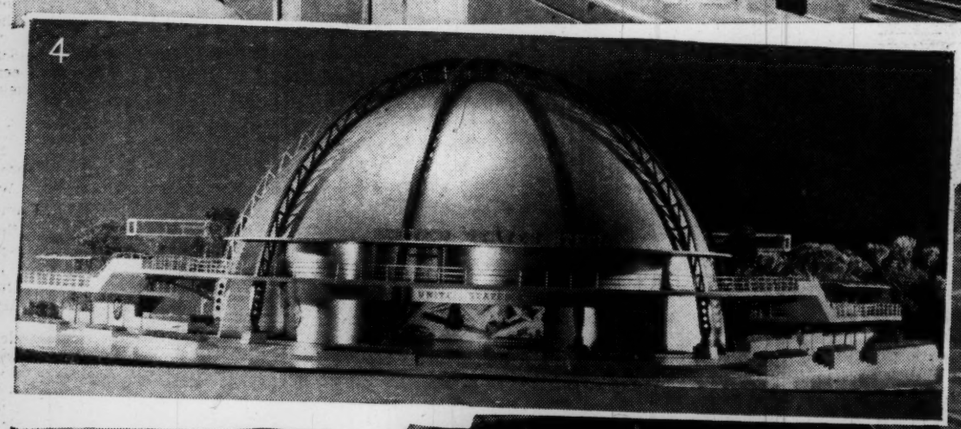

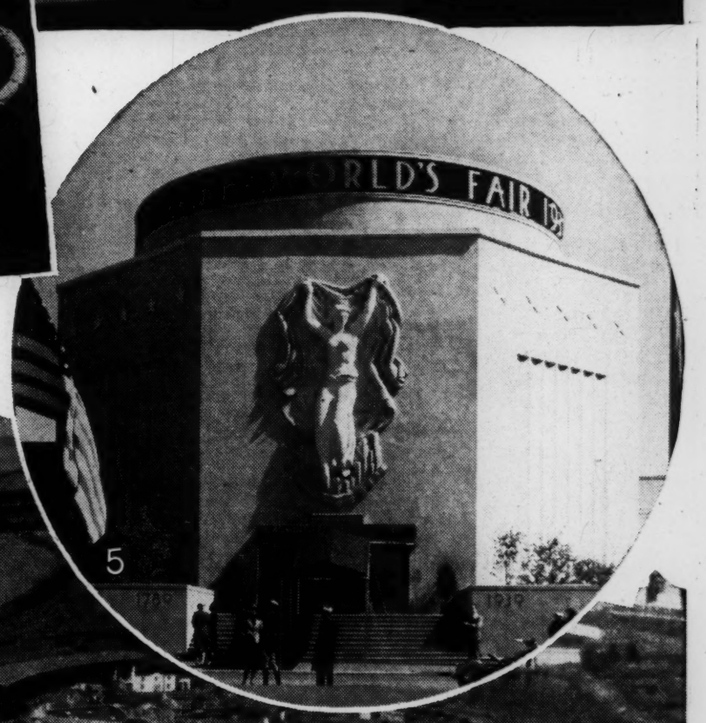

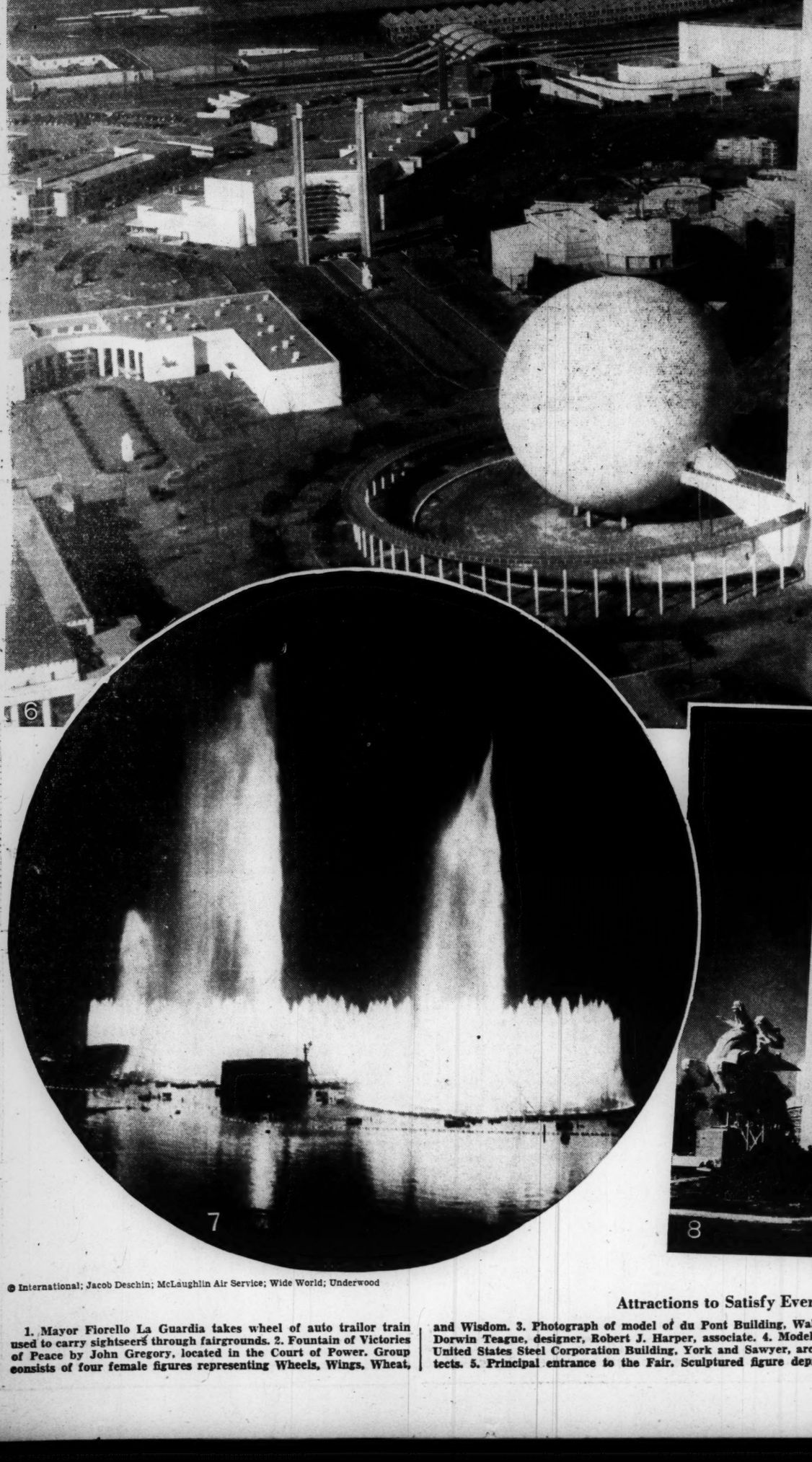

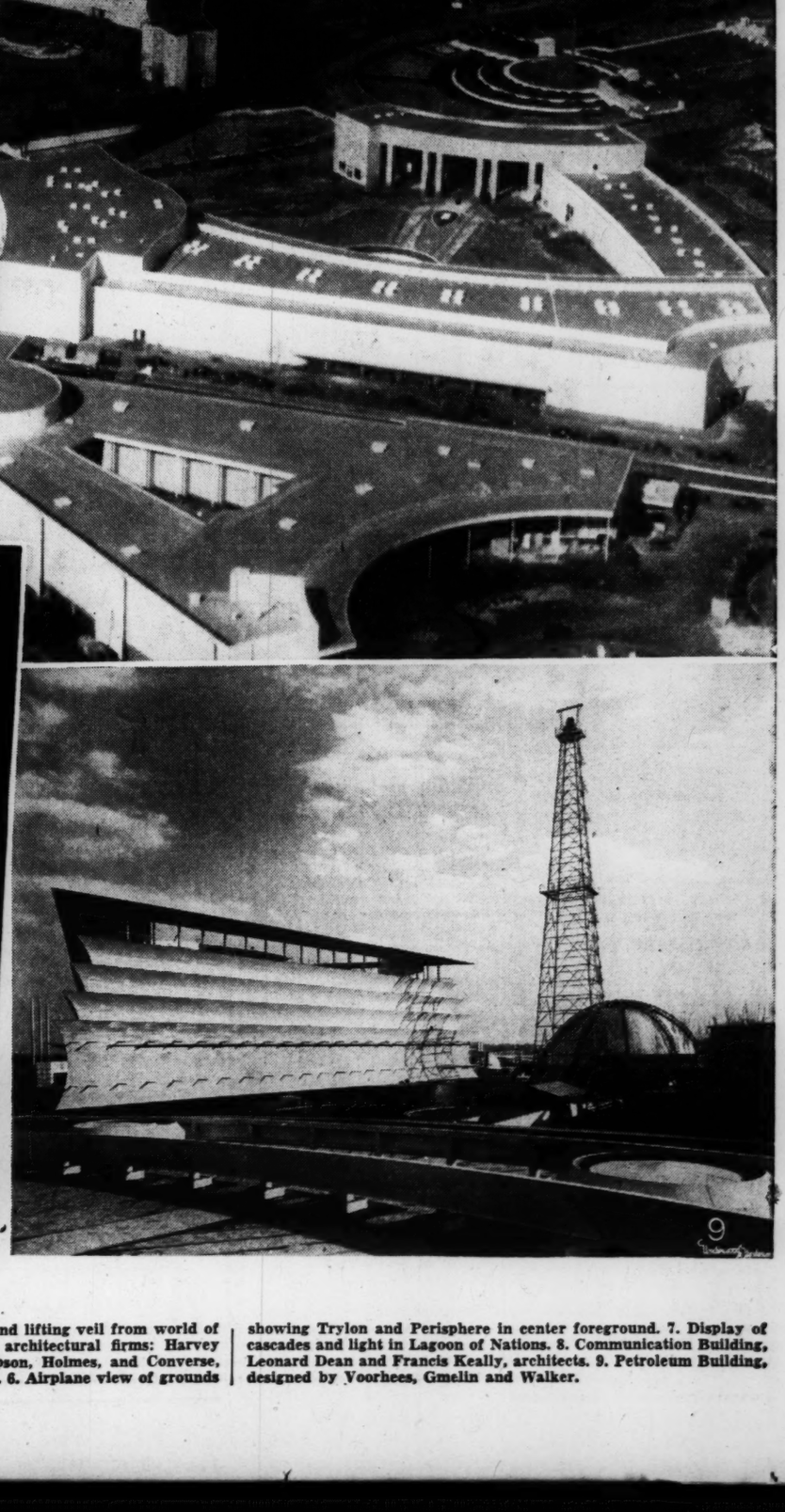

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Attractions to Satisfy Every Taste Await World's Inspection

1. Mayor Fiorello La Guardia takes wheel of auto trailor train used to carry sightseers through fairgrounds. 2. Fountain of Victories of Peace by John Gregory, located in the Court of Power. Group consists of four female figures representing Wheels, Wings, Wheat, and Wisdom. 3. Photograph of model of du Pont Building, Walter Dorwin Teague, designer, Robert J. Harper, associate. 4. Model of United States Steel Corporation Building, York and Sawyer, architects. 5. Principal entrance to the Fair. Sculptured figure depicts woman atop Manhattan's skyscrapers and lifting veil from world of tomorrow. Building was designed by architectural firms: Harvey Stevenson and Eastman Studd, Thompson, Holmes, and Converse, Edgar J. Williams, Kimball and Husted. 6. Airplane view of grounds showing Trylon and Perisphere in center foreground. 7. Display of cascades and light in Lagoon of Nations. 8. Communication Building, Leonard Dean and Francis Keally, architects. 9. Petroleum Building, designed by Voorhees, Gmelin and Walker.

New York Fair Concentrates Wonders of the World for Benefit of Visitors

World Efforts for Peace And Trade Stressed by Fair

By Robert M. Hallett
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 26—International co-operation for peace and industry in the "World of Tomorrow" is the major theme of the New York World's Fair 1939, which President Roosevelt will open officially on April 30.

The United States and 60 Nations—all the Powers save Germany—and the giant American corporations and companies have lined up shoulder to shoulder at this exposition in visual demonstration of the power of thought that is the fountain-head of all human activity; to show by example the fruits of peace industries and all the arts which belong to peace and good-neighbor relations, and, finally, to display the rich recompense these endeavors bestow.

Transportation Facilities

A description of the exposition after a preview on the eve of its opening would read like a chapter from H. G. Wells' imaginary dip into the future and exhaust the vocabulary of the press agent who deals in superlative adjectives. It is magnificent, stupendous, colossal, grandiose, and more, and cost $155,000,000 exclusive of the priceless art objects, precious stones, royal treasures and paintings by the old masters that will be on display. The transformation of Flushing Meadows, formerly a mosquito-infested marsh, into this glamorous showing of the world of today and tomorrow is symbolical of what Grover A. Whalen, head of the Fair Corporation, and his associates have done. It is as if they had stood on the Old Meadows and rubbed an Aladdin's Lamp and produced an Arabian Nights city.

Their enterprise has quickened the imagination of New York as nothing of the kind has ever done before, with the result that the city from end to end of its five boroughs is today in eager awareness of its duty as host to visitors who will come here from every corner of the world. One of the chief of these responsibilities concerns transportation, without which the stranger within the city's gates would be marooned in densely populated Manhattan.

The result has been that the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit, the Independent Subway System and the Long Island Railroad will quicken their service and provide adequate quick transportation from every section of every borough to the Fair gates, where admission of 75 cents to the exposition grounds will be charged.

A boat basin adjoins the Fair on Flushing Harbor and channels to it have been dredged to permit entrance of ocean-going vessels. It has wharf facilities for 400 vessels of light draft. A rapid ferry service from Lower Manhattan to the Fair is contemplated.

The fact that the New York spectacle represents an investment more than four times as large as any other previous exposition shows that it is typical of New York—that is to say, colossal. In fact, to see all of the Fair would take many days.

Theme Center of Fair

Approaching the Fair, the first impression is of its vastness. The Theme Center, which has been publicized so widely as the trademark of the Fair, will, in most cases, be the first object of attention.

After passing through the gate, the visitor enters a city of 300 imposing structures, only four of which are permanent. Making the Trylon and Perisphere, the nominal center of the Fair whence a panoramic view of the exposition is had, the visitor might easily imagine himself transplanted into the "World of Tomorrow." None of the buildings have the slightest contemporary appearance.

Looking down Constitutional Mall, the main Fair highway, the 65-foot statue of George Washington in his eighteenth century dress appears anachronistic amidst the Jules Verne aspect of the architecture.

George Washington's inauguration as the first President of the United States 150 years ago is the historical peg upon which hangs the Fair, whose theme is a "happier way of American living through a recognition of the interdependence of men and the building of a better world of tomorrow with the tools of today."

60 Nations Represented

Beyond the Washington statue stand the huge statues of the four Freedoms established by the Bill of Rights. Further lies the Lagoon of Nations, around which are gathered the exhibits of the 60 foreign countries participating in the Fair.

Making a half circle around the Perisphere and facing in the opposite direction from Constitutional Mall stands the building of the City of New York. It has an almost unrelieved gray stone facade and is a permanent structure. It houses many auditoriums for public functions and will contain historical exhibits. It is intended to show how New York City government is intimately related to the resident.

Beyond the New York City Building and across Grand Central Parkway Extension are the transportation exhibits of the General Motors, Ford, Goodrich, Firestone, and Chrysler companies, and the Aviation, Marine, and Railway buildings. South of the Theme Center, looking down the Court of Power, are the utility and industrial exhibits, while in the distance is the amusement section, covering about one-fifth of the total area of the Fair grounds.

Court of Communications

Describing another half circle around the Perisphere and facing north down the Court of Communications are the Hall of Communications and exhibits of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Crosley Company, with the Administration Building, the Hall of Fashions and other buildings beyond.

The Temple of Religion is one of the outstanding features of the Fair. It is situated in the main exhibit portion of the grounds near the Christian Science, the Works Progress Administration, the Young Men's Christian Association and Jewish Palestine buildings. It is a nondenominational, co-operative enterprise participated in by Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish groups and has been built "for all who worship God and prize religious freedom," as has been written on the façade of the building, situated peacefully behind two gardens which give it an air of retreat. Stained glass windows add to its beauty. A vast auditorium is the chief feature of the interior of the building.

100 Busses Serve Fair

The Fair covers so much territory that other means of transportation than walking have been provided. There will be 100 motor busses operating 10 miles of routes, 15 tractor trains on four and a half miles of routes and innumerable "motoguide" and hand-pushed chairs. There will be seating space for 50,000 persons on benches along the shaded walks in sheltered courtyards and gardens.

The Fair Corporation has also sought to eliminate foot-weariness by doing away with stairs, by confining exhibits to first floors wherever possible, by moving stairways, use of ramps with slow rises and paving of walks with a resilient asphalt.

Fair statisticians have computed that $14.90 will pay for admission to the Fair and give entrance into every exhibit. There are countless free attractions. Most of the commercial, industrial and foreign exhibits charge no admission fee.

The New York Exposition has learned something from previous fairs—that is, that the amusement section of other expositions have been one of the strongest lures. Exhibitors here will, therefore, provide many spectacles of unusual interest for public view.

Outstanding among these spectacles will be a 10,000,000-volt flash of man-made lightning, a diorama of Manhattan, with all utilities functioning visibly; a scale comparison between old and new New York, and actual portrayal of the drilling for oil; a complete farm, electrically operated; fashion shows, gems valued at $5,000,000 and a 17-minute trip through a scaled panorama of "towns of tomorrow." None of these attractions will charge admission fees.

Brilliant in Coloring

There is nothing somber about the Fair. In all directions gay colors from pastels to brilliant tints shine in the sunlight, following a carefully worked out color scheme.

The chief transverse thoroughfare is called Rainbow Avenue. A walk from end to end of it will pass all hues of the spectrum before the visitor's eyes. All buildings to the right of the Theme Center are blue, beginning with the palest shades. The color deepens and merges into purple toward Constitutional Mall, the main avenue, where it swings into red. Toward the left, red melts into orange and fades gradually into yellow. Vivid and vari-colored murals decorate the outside walls of many buildings.

After the sun drops behind the transportation section and the bright-hued buildings loose their sun-given brilliance, hundreds of thousands of multi-colored lights further enhance the beauty of the Fair, revealing leafing trees darkly silhouetted against the bright expanses of color of the buildings and fountains in the Lagoon of Nations and Fountain Lake, liberally splashed with colors, even the sky reflecting the radiant gaiety of the "Future World." Thirty miles of high and low voltage fluorescent light tubing, a recent development of General Electric, have been used to illuminate the Fair. Blue, green, yellow, red, amber and other colors spread their Aurora Borealis effect over all.

City Offers Attractions

The Metropolitan Opera Association has announced a series of operas to be produced as a concurrent attraction with the Fair, internationally known artists, including Lauritz Melchior, Elisabeth Rethberg, Friedrich Schorr and Charles Kullman, taking part. Other entertainments and exhibitions have been arranged in the city during the Fair.

Robert Moses, Park Commissioner, has labored long and hard to improve the city's excellent system of parks and highways to the Fair. Repairs have been rushed and amber lights installed over 90 miles of the City's streets leading to the Fair. Enormous spaces provide parking facilities for 43,000 automobiles outside the grounds.

Surveys by newspapers and Fair statisticians estimate that 60,000,000 persons will visit the Fair. Fair officials said that 500,000 rooms and apartments were available for visitors.

To keep the exposition continually before the country and to provide opportunity for special celebration, an almost endless list of special days has been announced by the Fair management.

Scouts to Have Part

Both Boy and Girl Scouts will have exhibits at the Fair. The boys will have a camp on the edge of the exposition grounds and will demonstrate camping procedure. More than 3,900 Boy Scouts are expected to visit the Fair. They will serve four or five hours daily, aiding Fair officials, acting as orderlies and messengers; will take part in functions for distinguished visitors, serve as traffic aides and other semi-official duties on the grounds.

The Girl Scouts have a "Chalet in Switzerland" in the "Children's World," in the amusement section, which will be their headquarters. June 10 has been named as Girl Scout Day.

The two bodies of water within the grounds, the Lagoon of Nations—a widening of Flushing Creek near the foreign section—and Fountain Lake, in the amusement section, will have beautiful water displays. A thousand jets will leap into the air over the water, some to the height of 150 feet. Colored lights will play on the fountains and there will be special music for the exhibition. At the height of the display, which will last half an hour, all valves will be instantaneously closed, leaving 50 tons of water in the air to crash down in a tremendous finale.

Not one "Woman's Building" has been erected at the Fair.

"Women's part at the Fair is a big part—so big that out of the 300 or so structures on the grounds there will be none designated as a 'Woman's Building,'" a press release from the Fair says. "This was no oversight. Fair officials at the outset decided against such segregation. In the opinion of Mr. Whalen, a Woman's Building at a modern-day exposition would be as out of place as a horse and buggy at an automobile show."

Many concessionnaires, however, have made special appeals to the women. Such exhibits will be the Cosmetic Building, the Hall of Fashions, House of Jewels, and other buildings.

Men will be strongly interested in the industrial, structural, mechanical and men's apparel exhibits. Things of interest to children will feature the "Children's World," in the amusement section.

Chief credit for the Fair management's success in bringing every major country in the world save Germany to the exposition with their exhibits is generally accorded to Mr. Whalen, who is one of New York City's best-known citizens and one-time Police Commissioner under Mayor James J. Walker. He has journeyed far and wide to interest governments in the exposition, in every case, save that of Germany, successfully. The result has been the collection at this Fair of the greatest and most costly array of exhibits ever brought together under one showing. To accomplish this Mr. Whalen has been aided by the competent staff he has brought together.

Wide World

Manhattan Skyscrapers Reproduced at New York Fair

This is a section of the great diorama in the "City of Light," already finished and waiting the millions of visitors planning to see the Fair. Myriads of electric lights provide the changing effects of dawn, midday, afternoon, twilight, and night. Designed by Walter Dorwin Teague and Frank J. Roorda, associate, the exhibit is sponsored by the Consolidated Edison and affiliated companies.

Churches to Aid Parents at Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 26—Church centers for children, designed to fill the need of parents visiting the New York World's Fair for a place to leave their children during the day, have been organized by an inter-church committee here under the chairmanship of the Rev. Frederic Underwood, of St. Bartholomew's (Protestant Episcopal) Parish.

The centers will provide recreation and feeding facilities for children from three to seven years of age and will be open from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m. Provision also will be made for individual child care by the hour and an advisory service for parents.

The service will operate between June 15 and Sept. 15.

Cornell Horticulturist To Be Dined by Graduates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y.—A testimonial dinner, honoring Prof. Edward A. White, head of the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture at Cornell University upon his retirement, following 26 years of active service, will be held on Thursday, June 15, 1939, at Willard Straight Hall, by Cornell graduates and friends of Professor White.

Prominent for his organizational work at Cornell, Professor White is also recognized for his horticultural achievements in Connecticut, Texas and Massachusetts, having established the first Department of Floriculture at Massachusetts State College, 1906, as well as actively contributing to agricultural organization in the other two states before taking up his work at Cornell in 1913.

State Exhibits Take Visitor To Scenes of Home

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Tucked away amid the buildings, exhibits, spectacles, and crowds of the New York World's Fair is a spot that will momentarily, at least, carry visitors away from the Fair and back to the states they left. Not far from the Theme Center and fronting the broad lagoon is the Court of States, where most of the 33 participating commonwealths and the Territory of Puerto Rico have pavilions and exhibits.

Conceived by Fair officials as a symbol of national unity, the Court of States has become a national miniature where the 34 participants depict their respective resources, beauties, and individualities. Thus in the Court of States the symbolical also has taken on that touch of the realistic so characteristic of Twentieth Century America.

Since no two American States are the same, it is but natural that no two exhibits are the same. Some of the newer states, feeling the upsurge of rapid development, have glorified their industrial production and modernistic architecture, while others, particularly in the long-settled Northwest, have turned to past glories and natural beauties for their inspiration.

Pennsylvania Exhibit

Outstanding in the latter group is the Pennsylvania exhibit, housed in building resembling Independence Hall, containing the graphic review of the State's history, first as an early center of American freedom in the Hall of Tradition, then as an expression of democracy in the Hall of Democracy, and lastly as a focal point of American industry in the Hall of Progress.

Perhaps an even fuller return to the past is evidenced in the New England exhibit, shared by New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, with Maine again demonstrating its independence by sponsoring a separate exhibit.

A feature of the New England project is a 165-foot schooner at mooring in a typical "Down East" water-front scene. Pilings just out from a "sea" washing the wharf of a merchant's warehouse—the Massachusetts Building. Across the narrow stretch of water the other four joint participants have their exhibits, all housed in a structure of the Bulfinch style.

Maine Tells Story

Maine tells its own story of coastal life, industry, and recreation in a $50,000 display.

Another group of exhibits attracting wide attention at Fair previews was that of the Southern States, this section being perhaps more widely represented than any other save New England.

Prominent among southern exhibits is that of Florida, occupying 110,000 square feet on Fountain Lake and costing more than $1,000,000. The building is of Spanish mission style and is adjacent to an orange grove of mature trees, a part of 6,000 tropical plantings brought north from the Everglades.

In direct contrast to Florida's exhibit is that of Virginia, whose domed exhibit suggests the Monticello home of Thomas Jefferson. Containing one large room, reflecting simplicity and patrician dignity, the exhibit is designed to portray the cultured leisure of the "Cavalier State" and to act as a retreat from the bustle of the Fair.

Near by is the Georgian exhibit, showing rapid growth of the South's new paper-pulp industry, from which so much is expected. In close proximity are the Tennessee and Arkansas buildings, both of which advertise their respective states as vacation lands.

"Court of Tourism"

North Carolina, with its "Court of Tourism," and Texas, with its building modeled after the historic Alamo, also have chosen to emphasize their beautiful and historic sides rather than the industrial or agricultural.

Leading exhibitors among the Western states are Arizona, Utah, and Nevada, the first dwelling upon its Spanish history; the second upon its Mormon history, and the third upon the silver mining, which has played such an important role in Nevada history.

As hostess, New York has appropriated the largest sum for Fair participation of any state. It has built one of the four permanent structures at the Fair, the sloping back of its building forming an amphitheater seating 10,000 persons. Like the Florida Building, the New York exhibit is somewhat removed from the Court of States, fronting on the lake.

Two of the great industrial and agricultural States of the Middle West—Ohio and Illinois—have built pavilions side by side.

Full Day Ahead for Police: President and Fair on Hands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 27—Police preparations are on here today for one of the heaviest days in the history of New York City's "finest," for on Sunday they will have the double duty of directing an expected 1,000,000 visitors to the New York World's Fair and of protecting President Roosevelt, who will open the great exposition.

Lewis J. Valentine, Police Commissioner, has issued special orders covering the opening and the President's visit as well as regulations for the visit of the United States Fleet and next Monday's May Day celebrations. From midnight tomorrow all police administrative offices in the city will be open 24 hours a day, all save a handful of the 18,000 members of the Department will have to stand ready for both special and regular duty and all officers from captain up will have time-off periods suspended.

Meanwhile, nation-wide interest in the Fair was seen in an announcement that the goal of $3,000,000 worth of advance-sale tickets had been passed.

Subway and railroad lines running to the Fair grounds have already erected their direction boards about the City, while few store windows are without the familiar trylon and perisphere.

City Honors Whalen

Grover A. Whalen, President of the Fair Corporation, and a dynamo of activity in pushing its completion, was honored by the City when Mayor La Fiorello H. La Guardia presented a distinguished service certificate to him in appreciation of Mr. Whalen's three-year task.

"It is said that republics are often ungrateful," the Mayor said. "I do not know about cities. I know that I have no authority to confer decorations, but in appreciation and in behalf of the City of New York for what Mr. Whalen has done, for the vastness of the undertaking, I want to take this opportunity to present to him this certificate of appreciation—the only thing which the City can give."

The first celebration in conjunction with the opening of the Fair on Sunday will be held on the steps of the Sub-Treasury Building, at the corner of Wall and Broad Streets at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, when the New York Chamber of Commerce and patriotic and historical societies hold exercise in observance of the 150th anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington on that spot. Only twice since the first President took his oath of office—in 1839 and again in 1889—have such celebrations been held. The next will not be held for another 50 years.

Preview of Perisphere

George McAneny, Chairman of the Fair Corporation, will represent the Fair, and Richard W. Lawrence, President of the Chamber, will place a wreath at the foot of Washington's statue. Rosemarie Brancato, coloratura soprano, will lead in singing "The Star Spangled Banner" and "My Country 'Tis of Thee."

Several hundred persons under the guidance of Grover Whalen attended a preview of the interior of the Perisphere last night and viewed its display of futuristic city planning and of the interdependence of nations. The spectators were carried far above the floor of the sphere's interior by means of rising, circular platforms, and from there they viewed the model towns, built so as to give the dweller the combined advantages of urban and rural life.

Another feature of Fair previewing featured Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of the President, who unveiled a 36-inch bust of her son in the Court of Sculpture of the Federal Building. The bust was executed by Walter Russell.

Drums and Flags Figure in Plans For Fort Ticonderoga Day at Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Fort Ticonderoga Day will be observed at the World's Fair on May 10, the anniversary of the day Ethan Allen took over the fort from the British. The observance is being organized by Mr. and Mrs. Steven Pell, who have restored Ticonderoga to nearly its original condition and established a museum of American arms there.

Mrs. Pell felt that the observance of Ticonderoga Day at the Fair would be timely because history, which now closely links the United States, Great Britain and France in attempts to thwart the dictators, recalls that these same countries fought among themselves for possession of the Fort about 180 years ago.

The fort was built by the French in 1755, captured by the British General Amherst in 1759 and taken by Ethan Allen in 1775, afterward to be recaptured by the British General Burgoyne in 1776.

Officials of the United States Army and Navy and British and French representatives will take part in the observance of Ticonderoga Day at the Fair, a feature of which will be a luncheon meeting.

A fife and drum corps from Ticonderoga will come to the Fair and bring with it the Colonial, French and British flags that have successively flown over the embattlements there.

Speakers at the luncheon will be Admiral Claude C. Block, U. S. N.; Lieut.-Gen. Robert Lee Bullard, U. S. A., retired; Count Charles de Fontnouvelle, French Consul General in New York; Godfrey Haggard, British Consul General; John Pell, son of the sponsors of the celebration; Vice Admiral Adolphus Andrews, U. S. N., and Bainbridge Colby.

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Another Postponement Caused by Cold Weather—B. U. Mentor Is Good Example

Fenway Series Ends With Yankee Contest Tomorrow

BULLETIN

Continued inclement weather forced postponement today of the opening game in the Red Sox-Yankees series at Fenway Park. The teams will try to play one game tomorrow—Ladies' Day.

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Those monopolizing three-time world champs, the Yankees, were at Fenway Park today with the express purpose of putting the Red Sox in their place. Joe Cronin's club went into the new American League race with designs on the pennant, and had the support of a surprising number of so-called experts. But the Bronx Bombers rolled up to the Jersey Street clubhouse in a fleet of cabs early this afternoon and took personal charge of the situation.

Just how successful the champs will be remains to be seen. The Red Sox realize that the Yanks will be beaten some time and that this might as well be the year. Cronin has the club that can break this tiresome New York monopoly—if he gets the pitching. At the moment, however, no one is allowed to mention the word pitching above a whisper at Fenway. The Boston manager has not congratulated a nine-inning hurler since young Woody Rich beat the Athletics in his debut last Saturday.

Jim Bagby Ready

The burden of stopping the famed Yankee sluggers may fall tomorrow on the slender shoulders of Junior Jim Bagby, who on Friday last took the A's over the full distance, 9-2. Junior had uncommonly good fortune facing the champs last season, when he was working his way through the freshman class. He appeared against them six times, winning three and losing only one. It will be recalled that the tall youngster opened the 1938 Fenway campaign—his American League debut, incidentally—by taking the rubber in front of the Yankee guns and winning, 8 to 4, with late-inning assistance from the bull pen.

If McCarthy retains the hurling order he wrote last week, Oral Hildebrand, formerly of the Indians and Browns, will oppose Bagby in the second game of the series tomorrow. It being Ladies' Day, the grandstand should be well populated long before the umpires hold a conference at home plate.

Yankees Leading

When the Yankees put up at the Copley-Plaza late last night, they were leading the league with five victories and one setback. Hildebrand was the only losing pitcher—against Washington last Saturday. However, "Hilde" could have won with better fielding support. In fact, he would have had a shutout. Large Charley Ruffing had won two games, one of them in competition with the Red Sox and Lefty Grove. Monte Pearson, Steve Sundra and Lefty Gomez had one each.

McCarthy calls the current Yankees start the greatest in five years. And to make life more contented for the rotund manager, the boys are winning chiefly with pitching, fielding and base running. In other words, their famed batting attack has not yet been heard from. True, the Bronx outfit has averaged a home run a game. But when the champs are hitting, extra-base drives of all descriptions accumulate with amazing rapidity.

Shifts Outfield

One of McCarthy's strategic gestures this season calls for a shift of two thirds of his outfield, according to the opposing pitcher. If the other club hurls a right-hander, Joe has Tommy Henrich and George Selkirk flanking Di Maggio. If a left-hander is in there, the manager substitutes Jake Powell and Joe Gallagher, who bat from the right side of the plate. Particularly gratifying this spring has been the outfielding of Powell, who last fall was on the trading block. Jake is answering those rumors with base hits and sparkling defensive play, and is now one of McCarthy's fair-haired boys.

This is Joe Di Maggio's first appearance in the initial Yankee series. In other years the San Francisco slugger was not available when the champs made their first visit to the Hub. Joe arrived yesterday with an official .409 batting average and the promise that 1939 will be his greatest season as a Yankee.

The Bees today were scheduled to open a two-day stand at Shibe Park, when they hoped to end the unexpected winning streak of the once-lowly Phillies. Al Simmons was to return to left field. Al is at home in Shibe Park. He had his greatest years there, in the uniform of Connie Mack's Athletics. The Bees are back home on Saturday for a series with the Giants.

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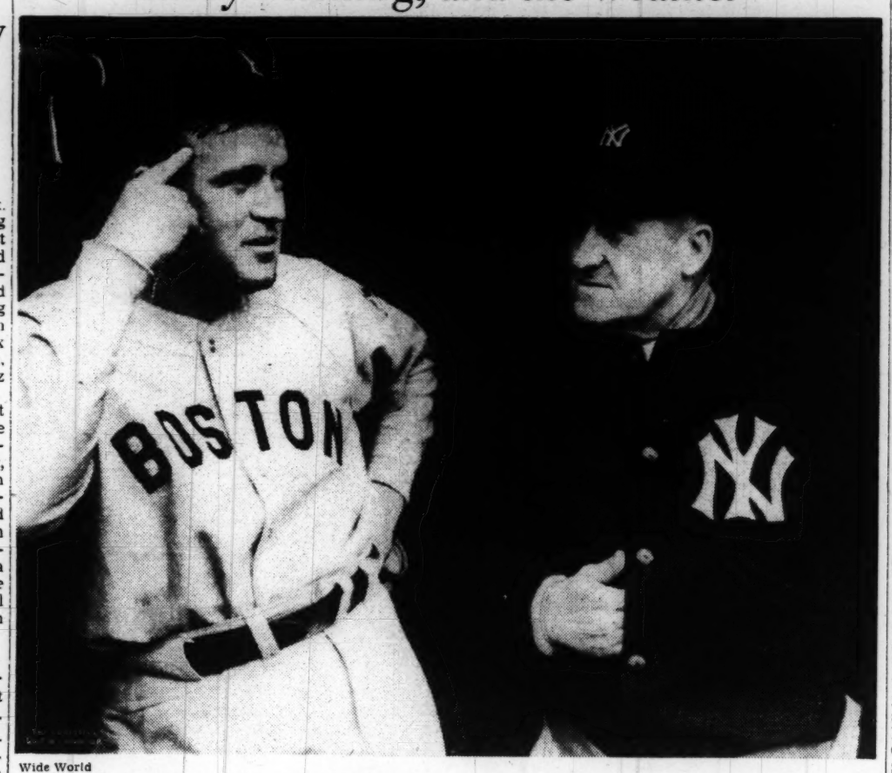


Wide World

Managers Joe Cronin (left) of the Red Sox and Joe McCarthy of the Yankees before their series at Fenway Park which was scheduled to open today.

Sport Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today A Year Ago

Arky Vaughan, shortstop, homered with bases full to give Pittsburgh Pirates 6-5 victory over Chicago Cubs.

Three Years Ago

Cleveland Indians defeated St. Louis Browns, 8-7, in 16 innings; Johnny Allen held Browns to 2 hits in last 8⅔ frames.

Giants Recall Chiozza

CHICAGO, April 27 (AP)—Kenesaw Mountain Landis, Commissioner of Baseball, said yesterday that the New York Giants had recalled Lou Chiozza from Jersey City "because I ruled that the Giants should have obtained waivers on him first, before optioning him to Jersey City." Landis said the Giants' manager, Bill Terry, had informed him by telegram of the infielder's recall.

Brown Scores Sweep

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 27 (AP)—Brown teams scored a sweep here yesterday afternoon, winning in baseball, track, golf, and tennis. The Bruins defeated Yale, 5 to 1, in a ball game played in the rain, Walter Jusczyk of Brown fanning 11 and giving five hits, three of which Eddie Collins collected.

In track the Bears downed University of New Hampshire 82 1-3 to 45 2-3, Ken Clapp, Brown sprinter, splashing to a new Brown Field 100-yard dash record in 9.9s. John McLaughry of Brown defeated Matt Flaherty of New Hampshire by 1¼ inches with a 170ft. 1¼in. heave in the hammer throw.

Brown blanked Bates, 8 to 0, in tennis, and shaded Tufts in golf, 5 to 4.

Review Favors Penn

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 27 (AP)—The University of Pennsylvania track team has been declared the winner of its meet with Yale last Saturday, originally called a tie, following a review by Referee Terry McGovern of a protested finish in the 120-yard high hurdles event.

McGovern upheld the protest and awarded third place to Adams of Pennsylvania instead of Osborn of Yale, giving the visitors their first victory of this kind over the Elis since 1932.

The decision changed the point totals from the 67½ all tie to 68½ for Pennsylvania and 66½ for the Bulldogs.

Grads Win Opener

EDMONTON, April 27 (CP)—After a shaky start, Edmonton Grads rallied to defeat St. Louis Legions 35-24 here in the first game of a three-of-five series for the Underwood International Women's Basketball Challenge Trophy.

Harvard Poloists Open Outdoor Season Saturday

Harvard's outdoor polo squad will open its spring training season at Dedham Country and Polo Club Saturday preparatory to embarking upon a season of tilts with a strong intercollege circuit.

A match with Dedham has been scheduled for Saturday, May 6, at 3 p. m. to open the regular week-end games at the Country Club.

The Crimson squad, under the able tutelage of Maj. Chester E. Sargent, will consist of Gaylord Dillingham, Ben Dillingham, and R. Bennet Forbes—all of whom played during the indoor season at the Commonwealth Armory.

A bright spot for the Crimson is the return of Jack Lewis of Dover, indoor regular in 1938, who missed an entire year of polo due to illness. Also reporting Saturday will be Cameron Burrage, son of Myopia's durable poloist, Albert C. Burrage; George Wilson, son of another prominent local horseman, Albert J. Wilson; Gordon Schall, from Connecticut; Warwick Stabler and possibly Charles Carey.

Several Harvard freshmen also will turn out for Dedham practice, including Thomas Higginson, stepson of Frederick Prince of polo fame; "Win" White from Ohio, and George Swift, who has a Myopia background. John Ferry and John Hughes are other prospects.

Able Candidates

Robert B. Almy, hard-riding manager of Dedham Polo, who has been a top-notcher both indoors and out, counts on the following players as nucleus of Dedham's squad: Dudley L. Milliken, a star for the past several seasons; William H. Danforth, Jr., Brown University student, who formerly played at Andover and on Cape Cod; Thomas Davis, a brilliant hitter, who formerly captained Harvard; John (Slim) Walsh and Leo Boyle, both experienced riders; Edward Williamson, Thomas G. Hunter and, last but not least, Gov. William Cameron Forbes.

Forbes, former Governor General of the Philippines and Ambassador to Japan; B. Nason Hamlin, active as a player from 1899 until recently; Allan Forbes, worth six goals at the peak of his game, and Charles H. W. Foster, another veteran, are giving Bob Almy staunch support in maintaining Dedham's glorious polo traditions. Allan Forbes is the father of this year's Harvard varsity captain, R. Bennett Forbes.

Almy is arranging matches with Myopia, Danvers, Pittsfield, Andover and other teams for May and June week ends. Harvard has invited Yale to play at Dedham, in addition to a meeting at New Haven. For the important matches, Governor Forbes's private field on his Gay Farm estate at Westwood, as fine a field as there is in the country, will be available.

Polo, played in Boston for more than half a century, started at Dedham in 1887, early members including such notable figures as F. J. Stimson, Ambassador to the Argentine; Percival Lowell, famous astronomer; Louis D. Brandeis, long a United States Supreme Court Justice, and A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard.

Won Title in 1900

In 1900 Dedham won the national senior championship at Brooklyn, N. Y., with a team consisting of Allan Forbes, E. M. Weld, W. H. Goodwin and Joshua Crane. Dedham was seventh club to join the U. S. Polo Association, doing so in 1904. Many famous Harvard players, including the great Tommy Hitchcock, have stroked the willow ball on the Dedham turf. Harvard, incidentally, boasts the oldest college polo organization, starting in 1883. The return of the Harvard malletmen to Dedham renews a cherished tradition of the club.

Harvard to Meet Tigers, Cornell In League Games

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harvard	3	0	1.000
Yale	1	0	1.000
Dartmouth	2	1	.667
Columbia	1	2	.333
Pennsylvania	1	2	.333
Princeton	0	1	.000
Cornell	0	2	.000

Games This Week

Friday—Princeton at Harvard. Dartmouth at Yale.

Saturday—Cornell at Harvard.

The Harvard baseball team, which is tied with Yale for first place in the Eastern Intercollegiate League, will play league games on Soldiers Field with Princeton tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock and Cornell Saturday at 3 o'clock. Harvard has won three leages games defeating Columbia 11-3, Princeton 7-0, and Pennsylvania 9-4. Yale, which has played only one game defeating Cornell 6-2, meets Dartmouth at New Haven tomorrow.

Coach Floyd Stahl of Harvard plans to pitch Tom Healey against Princeton tomorrow. Healey limited Princeton to four scattered singles a week ago. This Worcester boy, who was a tackle on the football team last fall, has pitched two of Harvard's three league victories, and is considered one of the best Harvard hurlers of recent years. Harold Curtiss who pitched smart ball against Pennsylvania last week probably will face Cornell on Saturday. John Schwede and Charles Brackett, two sophomore right handers, will be Harvard relief pitchers. Bob Fulton will catch.

Dawson Farber who lost to Harvard last week will again pitch for Princeton. Coach Bill Clarke will choose between Harry Powers and Mark Robbins as catcher and will have Fred Rowe, Dan Carmichael, and Peter Murphy for relief pitchers. The Princeton infield will have John Gefaell at first, Fritz Foote at second, Dick Purnell at short, and Bill Parsons at third. Bill Moore, Ben Tate, and Mark Hill compose the outfield.

With Fred Keyes, freshman captain last year, fully recovered from his leg injury back in the lineup, Harvard's infield will be in full strength. Ulysses Lupien will be on first, Capt. Art Johns on second, and Reino Grondahl on third. Rud Hoye, Bob Gannett, and Bill Tully will play the outfield.

Walt Sickles of Cornell who a week ago held Yale to two hits for seven innings probably will pitch against Harvard on Saturday with Bob White catching. Bill Bensley and Mike Stehnach will be Cornell's reserve pitchers.

Sporting Around the Hub

The old cow hand from Hopkinton says, weather permitting: "Grove tomorrow, and everybody else the next day."

A new angle to the Yankees finds the local fans not waiting to view Di Maggio hit or Ruffing pitch, or any of the other customary attractions; they want to see for themselves whether Lou Gehrig really has slipped alarmingly or not.

It is better to have rain and give the Sox pitchers a chance to compose themselves than tears over their most recent sad showing.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Penn Relays this week end are missing two good attractions when Holy Cross and Harvard arranged the meet with Northeastern at the Stadium Saturday.

♪ ♪ ♪

Boston City Club members are planning to have as guests tonight Ted Williams, Jim Tabor, Jimmy Foxx and Woody Rich of the Red Sox and Art Ross, Eddie Shore and Cooney Weiland of the Bruins. The occasion will be a sports night program. Representatives of the Yankees will be invited.

♪ ♪ ♪

Local college fans Saturday will be offered the track meet of Harvard, Holy Cross and Northeastern, along with the Eastern Intercollegiate League baseball game between Harvard and Cornell, all for the one admission of fifty-five cents. The field events begin at 1:30, the track events at 2:30 and the ball game at 2:30.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Huskies' track team, incidentally, has either benefitted or suffered from double coaching. Jerry Tatton was confined to the house the past two days and Athletic Director Ed Parsons took over the job. Parson was track coach before the present private office job. No word yet whether Frank Mascianica, good quartermiler, will compete or not.

♪ ♪ ♪

College baseball is still trying to catch up with the schedule. Boston College and Tufts and Boston University and Colby were trying to play their games this afternoon at Alumni Field and Nickerson Field, respectively.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Country Club will play host to the Lesley Cup matches on Sept. 29-30. New York's team from the Metropolitan district will be the defending champion with Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Eastern Canada the challengers. New York won last year with 60 points at the Merion Cricket Club to 47½ for the Bay State, 44 for Penn, and 28½ for Eastern Canada.

♪ ♪ ♪

Harvard took the B. U. golfers 6½ to 2½ at Belmont yesterday . . . Herb Gallagher, Northeastern baseball coach, said that major league baseball is responsible for the decline of college ball. He will get plenty of opposition on that theory from Bob Quinn . . . Ken Clapp's 9.9 for the 100 at Providence yesterday compares favorably with the 9.6 times in California where it is warm and helpful to sprinters . . . Skip Stahley's lacrossemen are doing all right in their own class. They defeated Tech 8 to 2 yesterday.

Bill Pecora, Harvard fencer, retained his New England senior foils championship, in a series of matches at Rene Peroy's Fencers Club, Cambridge, last night.

♪ ♪ ♪

Boston College will send eight men to the Penn Relays tonight . . . The surprising Phillies have lost only two games and Casey Stengel will gladly tell you who did it . . . New England college tennis championship will be held May 15, 16, and 17 at Dartmouth.

♪ ♪ ♪

Syracuse Alumni of Boston will present a new Ten Eyck Memorial Trophy to Chancellor William P. Graham of Syracuse at a gathering at the Hotel Sheraton Saturday night. The new trophy will enter competition at Ithaca, N. Y., May 27 when Cornell, Harvard, and Syracuse row there.

Web Morse

Track Records Nothing New To Terriers' Coach Marling

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If Boston University's track team could boast of such all-around performers as its coach, Win Marling of Beverly, used to be, it would have no trouble at all taking Tufts in the dual meet at Nickerson Field, Riverside, Saturday afternoon. As it is, the result will probably be close enough to have one event the deciding factor.

Win used to burn up the boards in the days just before and after the World War, though to look at him one would never suspect that some 20 years have elapsed. And large as his collection of medals and trophies is, it would still be larger if he had not taken time out for the service.

At Huntington

The popular coach began to attract attention from the sporting world when he attended Huntington Preparatory School here in Boston. In his senior year, it was not enough for him to captain the track team; he also captained the swimming team.

Win still holds seven or eight track and field records at Huntington in events from the dashes to the 440, both indoors and out. He holds the New Hampshire interscholastic 100-yard record of 10s. flat, and the Dartmouth interscholastic record of 21.4s. in the 220—a record which will never be broken, for the meet was discontinued 10 years after Win set the mark.

As a schoolboy swimmer, Marling won numerous N. E. A. A. A. U. events, and topped off his performances by winning the national junior pentathlon.

Ran for B. A. A.

He went to Penn State, where he was captain of the freshman track team. The War, however, cut short his competitive days there, and he never went back. In the 1920's he ran for the B. A. A., confining himself mainly to the mile relay team. In his last year the Boston Club beat the New York A. C. in a race from scratch, and Win now possesses one of the prized Millrose medals, which have a diamond inserted in the face.

For 11 years following, Win was coach at the school where he made such an outstanding record, Huntington. His teams during that period won the Bowdoin interscholastics, the B. A. A. schoolboy meets, the New Hampshire interscholastics, and the Boston College and Amherst interscholastics before they were discontinued. His boys also turned in excellent performances at the Penn Relays, and more than once brought home a trophy.

Records Broken

In his three years at Boston University, Marling has seen every freshman track and field record broken, and every varsity mark except the 220, broad jump, and low hurdles bettered. The varsity 100-yard dash record has been tied. And the 220-mark may go this year—a truly remarkable tribute to his coaching.

Last year, with his star, Doug Raymond, who was never defeated in the 440 or 880 in four years of dual meet competition, and Art Clapp, his best hurdler, Win won the Eastern Intercollegiate Athletic Association championship, which was held at Worcester. This association comprises the smaller New England colleges, including Connecticut State, Massachusetts State, Trinity, Tufts, B. U., Worcester Tech, Colby, Norwich, Middlebury, and Vermont.

Last year for B. U. Raymond won the championships in the 440 and 880, Earle Crompton, this year's captain, in the javelin, and Roland Bernard in the shot put.

Raymond Graduated

Raymond and Clapp, of course, are not back this year, as both were graduated last year. More than that, Win has lost two able performers in Dave Greene and Solly Nechtem, both of whom were leading point scorers last year.

Offsetting these losses to a degree is a young man from Syracuse, N. Y., Bill Floring, who scored 23 points in the interclass meet, and 12 in the dual affair with Mass. State last Saturday. Bill's forte is the hurdles and 100-yard dash, in which he has been clocked in exceptionally good times, but he is also a definite threat in the broad and high jumps.

Lew Promising

Win can also count on a few points from Arthur Lew, who won the 100, 220, and 440 against State. He expects a lot from Art this season. In the 880 and mile against Tufts, Marling will start Sam Wilson and Lennie Harris. To take the Jumbos, strength must be shown in the field events, and Win hopes the following come through: Lowell Kingsley and Hilton Hill in the high jump; Hy Kublin, Kingsley, and Norman Dick in the board jump; Emil Beaudry and Carl Willgoose in the pole vault; Harry Fienman, Charlie Stabile, and Herm Rosenthal in the shotput (Roly Bernard is out with an injury); Capt. Crompton, Stabile, and Walter Siderwicz in the discus; Crompton, George Radcliffe, and Joe Gianotti in the hammer; and Crompton, Vinnie Suhr, and Walter Siderwicz in the javelin.

As Win expects, the meet will be close. Tufts has had indoor meets, besides the benefit of a cage to practice in. The Terriers did not practice almost until the interclass meet two weeks ago, but under Marling's direction they have come along fast.

Millionaire Driver Seeks Indianapolis Race Victory

INDIANAPOLIS, April 27 (AP)—Joe Thorne, 24-year-old millionaire who spends money on speed, will make his fourth bid for the $20,000 top prize in the 500-mile memorial day race here this year with three streamlined automobiles of proved swiftness and three drivers starved for victory.

He has entered two blue speedsters which led for 375 miles last year before going out with engine trouble and a third car which holds the lap record of 130.492 m. p. h., for the two-and-a-half-mile speedway.

Cars are Rebuilt

All carry six-cylinder motors equipped with superchargers and burning an alcohol compound. Art Sparks, designer for Thorne in Los Angeles, has rebuilt them and will ship them here soon.

Jimmie Snyder, Chicago, and Rex Mays, Van Nuys (Calif.) dirt-track ace, will drive the cars which headed last year's pack. Thorne himself will be the third driver.

Thorne has had cars in the last three races, but only one ever finished in the money. Zeke Meyer of Philadelphia piloted that one into ninth place at the finish in 1936.

Snyder in three years at Indianapolis never has finished and has not managed to drive 500 miles altogether. He set the lap record in 1937 in the car Thorne will use.

Mays, who will be driving for Thorne for the first time, has raced here the last four years but never finished.

Thorne, 6-foot 3-inch heir to a railroad and banking fortune, has tinkered with motorcycles, speedboats, airplanes and racing automobiles since boyhood.

Barred for Inexperienced

Barred from driving at Indianapolis in 1936 for lack of experience, the New Rochelle, (N. Y.) sportsman went out and got that experience on dirt tracks. The next year, he barely missed qualifying for one of the 33 starting positions.

Last year, after finally qualifying, he drove into eighth place at 160 laps but later was flagged out because of rain.

Yale Elects Duncan

NEW HAVEN, Conn., (AP)—Yale swimmers have elected Russell P. Duncan of New Haven, freestyle sprinter, as next season's captain. Two important swimming prizes also were awarded.

The Jelliffe plaque to the swimmer showing the most progress in competition was given to John W. Good of Moline, Ill., the past season's leader and Walter Moonan of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, received the MacLeish trophy for sportsmanship.

Co-Captains Deliver

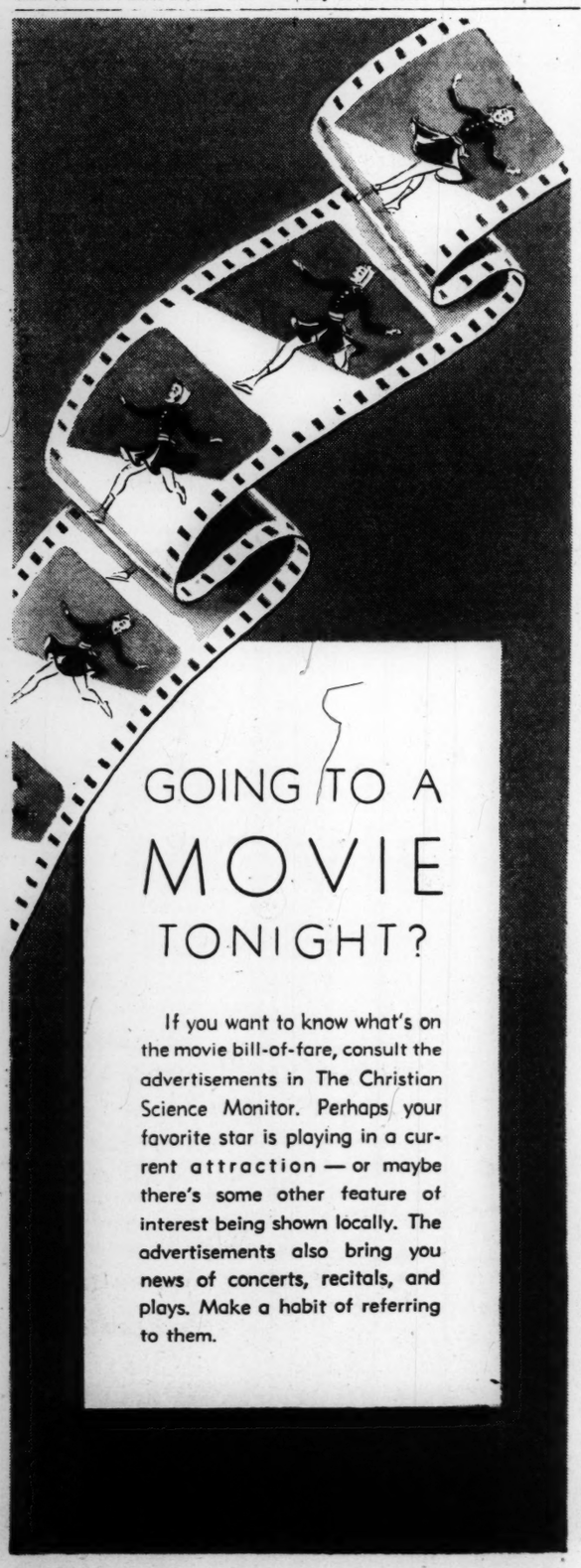
AMHERST, Mass., April 27 (AP)—Massachusetts State buried Williams under an avalanche of hits yesterday to take their baseball tilt by a score of 15 to 4.

Co-Captain Fran Riel, Mass. State hurler, while holding Williams stickmen to seven hits, collected a triple and two singles and Co-Captain Johnny Bemben, State's fist baseman, hit a triple and a single.

Racing Is His Hobby

Wide World

LOS ANGELES—Joe Thorne, millionaire aviator and sportsman, sits in his favorite 270-horsepower blue "Suzanne" racing car as he bids good-bye to Thomas S. Lee, auto-radio executive, before leaving for Indianapolis for the May 30 classic. Thorne has three cars entered in the race. He will drive one and Rex Mays and Jimmie Snyder will drive the other cars.



GOING TO A MOVIE TONIGHT?

If you want to know what's on the movie bill-of-fare, consult the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. Perhaps your favorite star is playing in a current attraction — or maybe there's some other feature of interest being shown locally. The advertisements also bring you news of concerts, recitals, and plays. Make a habit of referring to them.

Holy Cross Hopes for Win

The mile relay team from Holy Cross, which placed second in the I. C. 4-A championships indoors this winter, has been entered in the triangular meet with Harvard and Northeastern in the Stadium in Brighton Saturday afternoon.

This team, composed of Charles O'Donnell, Tom Cunningham, John Wallace, and Francis Blanchfield, is expected to be one of the best ever developed in New England, inasmuch as all members except Blanchfield are sophomores and will have plenty of time to improve.

Crimson Quartet

Pitted against the Purple runners will be a Harvard quartet capable of a 3m. 20s. clocking, and composed of Francis King, Joe Donnelly, Jim Lightbody, and Hobardt Lerner.

An outstanding athlete from the Worcester institution is Jim Stanton, a junior, who is the present N. E. A. A. U. 1,000-yard indoor champion. Stanton is entered in both the three-quarter mile and one and one-half mile runs on Saturday. Jack Haley, a sophomore, is N. E. A. A. U. one-mile indoor champion, and will run the three-quarter mile race. Haley will be favored over Roswell Brayton of Harvard.

Coaches Pleased

The Crimson athletes finished off their training for the meet yesterday, and Coaches Jaakko Mikkola and Bill Neufeld expressed themselves pleased with improvements shown during the week. Both expect good early season performances Saturday.

Altogether, Holy Cross has entered 26 variety and 18 freshman track and field athletes for the meet.

Huge Crowds Turn Out at Wrigley Field to Watch Record-Breaking Ball Club

Los Angeles Won 19 Straight for New Mark

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—That 19-game winning streak of the Angels to set a record for modern baseball on the Pacific Coast has revived interest in such records. And such superior play of course is reflected in renewed interest in attendance, as indicated by the abnormal crowds at Wrigley Field last week end when the Angels made their mark before being turned back by the San Diego Padres.

The winning streak matches that of Seattle in 1903, in the days when baseball on the Pacific Coast was getting organized. Perhaps it was a greater achievement in those hit-and-miss days, but there is no doubt that it has required greater ball playing to set the mark in 1939.

Lose First Two

The Angels opened the season here in a three-game series with their cross-town rivals, the Hollywood Stars. Although slated to repeat as a second-division club this year, the Stars amazed everyone, including themselves, by copping the first two games from the 1938 pennant winners.

Then the Angels set to work. They won the next 19 games—the final one of the special Star series, then the next two normal seven-game series (against Sacramento and Portland), and finally succeeded in winning the first four games against the Padres, here.

Started Again

The Angels looked like they were starting the season over, for they dropped two to the Padres, and then won the last game of the seven-game series, in a position to start after their own record.

By sweeping the Sacramento and Portland series, the Angels became the first to win two series straight since seven games became the standard for the coast series.

Books show that in that record-setting season of 1903, the Angels started off by winning 15 straight, and although Seattle won 19 straight at the close of the season, the Angels refused to be downed; the Angels stopped the Seattle streak and went on to take the pennant.

Portland Took 16

Portland succeeded in taking 16 straight in 1929, being stopped by the inconvenient Angels. Next longest on record is the 14-game string of last fall by the revived Seattle club. They may have done even better had not three games been rained out (I can't afford to say in which City), before the streak began. The strong Padres, stopper to the present Angels, stopped the 1938 Seattle streak. The flag-winning Oaks of 1927 also won 14 straight.

There are three 13-game strings on record: by Oakland in 1912, by Salt Lake in 1925, and by the Angels, winning the pennant in 1926.

One Game Forfeited

In fairness to Portland, it should be pointed out that they have credit for sweeping two seven-game series, in a row, but the blemish is the fact that one game was a forfeit.

As for the major-league record, the books show the New York Giants swept 26 straight in 1916. The minor-league record of 27 straight is held jointly by Corsicana, Texas (1902) and Baltimore of the International League (1921).

24-Inning Game

Of tangent interest is the record in the Pacific Coast play of marathon games: 24-inning games are now the longest on the books, but maybe the Angels will be forced beyond this, some night soon.

San Francisco blanked the Oaks and won by a lone tally on June 8, 1909, and on Sept. 10, 1911, Portland and Sacramento played to a tie at 1-1, in 24 frames. The longest game of the Angels was a 21-inning tie 4-4, with Sacramento in 1911.

Brilliant Rookie

Highlight of the 19-game streak that ended April 22 was the trial by fire of Louis Stringer, the sensational second-sacker, who is only 19 years old. Too light for varsity play while a junior at Washington High School here, he made the prep team as a senior; he showed up at the pre-season baseball school of the Angels and clicked; in two seasons of bush-league play he fattened up for his first season with the Angels.

He benched Eddie Mayo, formerly of the Boston Nationals, who was a successful holdout; Mayo as the highest paid player then became the coast's "highest paid coach," taking the ribbing good-naturedly. As a holdout he failed to get in shape quick enough, but he was ready to substitute for Eddie Cihocki at short, who had been playing with a bad leg because Manager Harry Hannah didn't want to break up a winning combination; Mayo's entry on April 22, however, was not enough to stave off the determined Padres, who won 12-6.

Robert K. Shellaby

Thrilling Race to Achilles

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 27 (AP)—Bert Darrell's Achilles, the Bermuda representative, defeated George Nichols' six-meter sloop Goose of the United States by 16 seconds yesterday to square their best-of-three International series for the King Edward VII Gold Cup.

The rival yachts never were more than 45 seconds apart in a race. Goose got away to the best start in an 11-mile southwest breeze which freshened to 14 during the contest.

At the first mark Goose was 20 seconds ahead, sufficient for Achilles to take some of her wind as the American sloop rounded the marker. Achilles caught Goose just before the second mark, but on the third leg, a beat to windward, Goose drew ahead again by five seconds. Half-way up this beat Achilles short-tacked with Nichols' craft and passed her, to round the last mark 29 seconds in front. Goose cut that margin almost in half from there to the finish line. The winner's time was 2h. 57m. 7s.

Table Tennis Ranking

ST. LOUIS, April 27 (AP)—Two St. Louis table tennis players, George Hendry and Bill Price, head the National men's doubles rankings for 1938-1939, the United States Table Tennis Association announced today.

Hendry, district and Missouri Valley titlist, and Price gained the ranking by defeating Jimmy McGlure of Indianapolis and Sol Schiff of New York, world's doubles champions, in the semifinals of the National meet at Toledo, Ohio.

Sally Green of Indianapolis and Mildren Wilkinson of Chicago were given the top ranking in the women's doubles, while the top spot in the mixed doubles went to Mildred Wilkinson and Alvin Nordhem of Chicago. Elimy Fuller, New York, and John Abrams of Hartford, Conn., were ranked fourth.

George Bacon of New Rochelle, was ranked first in the veterans singles and first in the boys singles was given Charles Tichenor of Indianapolis.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Results April 26

International League

Syracuse 2, Montreal 1.
Others postponed, rain and wet grounds.

American Association

Minneapolis 7, Toledo 1.
Kansas City 8, Louisville 2.
St. Paul 11, Columbus 5.
Milwaukee 4, Indianapolis 2.

Pacific Coast League

Sacramento 6, Los Angeles 3.
Hollywood 5, Portland 2.
San Francisco 5, San Diego 4.
Seattle 7, Oakland 5.

Texas League

Oklahoma City 8, Dallas 0.
San Antonio 12, Beaumont 5.
Shreveport 1, Houston 0.
Fort Worth 8, Tulsa 2.

Southern Association

Atlanta 10, Nashville 1.
Knoxville 6, Chattanooga 3.
New Orleans at Memphis, rain.
Birmingham 4, Little Rock 4 (called end of 8th, rain).

Eastern League

Wilkes-Barre 8, Scranton 6.
Albany 5, Binghamton 3.
Elmira 7, Williamsport 0.
Springfield at Hartford, rain.

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—McCosky, Detroit, .515; Di Maggio, New York, .409.
Runs—McCosky, Detroit, 10, and Foxx, Boston, 8.
Runs Batted In—McNair, Chicago, 10; Walker, Chicago, and Etten, Philadelphia, 8.
Hits—McCosky, Detroit, 17; Fox, Detroit, 13.
Doubles—McCosky, Detroit, and Owen, Chicago, 5.
Triples—Travis, Washington, 2; 10 players tied with 1.
Home Runs—Greenberg, Detroit, 3; Campbell, Cleveland, Foxx, Boston, and Hoag, St. Louis, 2.
Stolen Bases—G. Walker, Chicago, and Hoag, St. Louis, 2.
Pitching—Ruffing, New York, Feller, Cleveland, and Bridges, Detroit, 2-0 each.

National League

Batting—McCormick, Cincinnati, .500; Bonura, New York; Hack, Chicago; and Medwick, St. Louis, .417.
Runs—Ott, New York, and Garms, Boston, 8.
Runs Batted In—Hassett, Boston; Medwick, St. Louis; and McCormick, Cincinnati, 6.
Hits—Arnovich, Philadelphia, 11; 7 players tied with 10.
Doubles—Bartell, Chicago, 6; Danning, New York, 4.
Triples—Hack, Chicago, 3; 7 players tied with 1.
Home Runs—Ott, New York, Camilli, Brooklyn, and Marty, Chicago, 2.
Stolen Bases—Rosen and Lavagetto, Brooklyn, 2.
Pitching—Lee, Chicago; Fette, Boston; Hamlin, Brooklyn; and Gumbert, New York, 2-0 each.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Conversation in the Red Sox Dugout

Joe Cronin's Red Sox were in their Fenway Park dugout the other day, silently watching the Washington Senators take batting practice. Jimmy Foxx finally broke the spell.

"Who's the hitter?" queried Double X, leaning forward on the bench.

"Case," volunteered Vosmik, tapping the resin bag on the handle of a bat.

"Fastest man in the league, isn't he, Jim?" asked a visiting scribe.

"Guess so," answered the Red Sox slugger, pounding a big fist in a yellow mit. "But how's he going to use that speed if he doesn't get on base?"

"He uses it to get on base," pointed out the scribe.

"Well, maybe so," was Foxx's doubtful answer.

"Look at that Bluege!" shouted Moe Berg from the other end of the bench. Ossie, the veteran Washington infield reserve, was working around first base.

"Bluege must be playing the bag today," Moe continued, wrapping a towel around his shoulders. He had just finished pitching batting practice. The Boston catcher and coach raised his voice again: "Hey, Ossie, have you been behind the plate yet this year?"

"I'd like to have a dollar for every ground ball Nick Altrock has hit to Bluege," broke in Cronin, coming out of the tunnel that leads to the clubhouse. "Old Nicholas must have knocked a million to that guy."

Bluege missed one of Buddy Myer's throws and the Red Sox scattered as the ball shot into their dugout. "Throw the ball right!" yelled Cramer, after the white pellet had ceased bouncing around under the bench. "What's the matter, Buddy? Getting tired? Get those pegs out of the dirt!"

"Altrock looks funny wearing those sun glasses, doesn't he?" grinned Foxx. "Look at him hit those fungos. He must hit them in his sleep."

"Lower one, Nick!" Berg shouted, bringing a smile to the wrinkled face of the Washington coach.

"What does 'lower one' mean?" asked Foxxie.

"There's a story behind that," went on Berg, moving over to where Double X sat on the splintered bench. "It happened five or six years ago, and is the reason why the comedy partnership of Altrock and Schacht broke up."

"When Nick and Al played small towns with their act," Moe continued, "Al always made all the reservations. It was Altrock's job to bring along the paraphernalia necessary for the show. When traveling on pullmans, Nick always wants to sleep in lower No. 1, a habit he formed years ago. And he always expected Al to get him that berth.

"On this particular night, however, the boys met at the station at a late hour, and Schacht handed Altrock his berth check. It was for lower No. 2. Nick jumped a yard off the station platform in protest, and in the mixup, hit Al over the head with a hand bag. Since that day I don't think the two have spoken.

"I was with the Senators at the time, and I tried often to bring them together again. When Nick wanted to say something to Al, he'd relay the message through me. When Al answered, he'd do the same thing. I could get them laughing, but they'd never shake hands. Too bad, they were a funny team."

The Senators finished batting practice and started their infield drill.

"Bluege's playing first all right," Foxx noticed. "Well, he's one rival sacker I should out-hit."

"You'll out-hit them all," snapped Cronin, climbing the dugout steps to take his warmup.

"I hope you're right," laughed Double X, following the Red Sox manager.

"And he will, too," Cramer called to the departing scribes.

College Baseball

Columbia at Fordham, postponed, rain.
Upsala at City College, postponed, rain.
At Providence, Brown 5, Yale 1.
At Amherst, Mass., Massachusetts State 15, Williams 4.
At Amherst, Mass., Amrerst 7, Bowdoin 4.
At Raleigh, N. C., Duke 7, N. C. State 4.
At Syracuse, Syracuse 4, Cornell 3 (10 innings).
At West Point, Army 7, Lafayette 2.

Major League baseball schedules will draw to a close Oct. 1.

Glenn "Pop" Warner is now advisory grid coach at San Jose State.

'Round and Round, They Go—'

Wide World

Circular rowing machine invented by Coach A. A. Coffey of the Asheville, N. C., School for Boys. It is designed to give the boys long rowing practice in the narrow and short confines of the school's lake. A husky crew can spin the rowing machine at as much as 35 m. p. h. Coach Coffey stands in the middle, and the coxswain stands on the catwalk.

And Talking of . . . The Ladies

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

English Cricketers for Australian Tour

LONDON — Betty Archdale, Master of Law—very few women have obtained that legal distinction—is to captain a team of English lady cricketers on a tour in Australia next winter. An undertaking for which she is specially qualified by virtue of the fact that she did just such a thing on the occasion of the only previous expedition of this kind—in 1934-35.

"Test Match"

That tour marked the dawn of the "test match" era in women's play. It was a great success, in all respects, and the sequel was the visit to England in 1937 of a side of Australian girls, who lost only one match in a program of 18. Their defeat was in the second test of a series that provided one victory for each side and one draw. Making the summary of women's England-Australia games look like this:

	Won by England	Australia	Drawn
In Australia	2		1
	(by 8 wickets by 9 wickets)		
In England	1	1	1
	(by 31 runs)	(by 25 runs)	

When the 1937 season ended, public opinion here had thoroughly awakened to the merit of women's play. And a real eye-opener it was to many thousands of people who were drawn to see it for the first time. For several years it had been generally understood that women were playing at cricket. It was not generally conceded, however, that they were playing cricket. The little word "at" having a great significance. There was, in fact, a reluctance among male cricketers to admit that the game really could be played, as it should be played, by women.

Pay Tribute

Well, in 1937 all doubts of that kind were laid absolutely flat. The folk who came to scoff—or, at any rate, to be rather superior—remained to pay. To pay tribute to what they saw—interesting, enterprising batting; sustainedly efficient bowling; admirable fielding. In short, women's cricket was at last "accepted" by the English public as a serious sport and a laudable phase of the national summer game.

So it is not just women cricket fans who will buy their evening papers in mid-morning next winter to follow the cabled reports of how Betty Archdale and Company are making out. The team is not scheduled to sail until Oct. 27, but it has already been picked, though there is doubt whether Myrtle Maclagan—the Don Bradman of English women's play—will be able to make the journey. Miss Maclagan was the first player to hit up a century in a women's "test" and she has done such a thing three times altogether.

Team

The players selected for the tour are: Betty Archdale (captain), B. Beeton, A. Collins, F. Iredale, Megan Lowe, Grace Morgan, P. Sulman, E. Whelan, M. Williamson, D. M. McEvoy, Muriel Lowe, Mrs. Hyde—formerly Miss Kynoin—Betty Snowball, and either Miss Maclagan or B. Blaker.

Of these, only the Misses Archdale, Snowball and Morgan were in England's 1934-35 touring side. Miss Snowball, I may say, headed its final batting averages for all matches against Australia, New Zealand and the State elevens. She played 12 innings, 3 "not out," and collected 461 runs with a best knock of 189 and an average of 51.2. But her greatest fame is as a wicket-keeper—the finest that women's cricket has ever produced.

© Fox

On the way out to open the innings for her side is (right) Betty Archdale, captain of the English women's cricket team which is to visit Australia next winter.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(First Three and Ties in Each League)
(20 or More at Bats)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
McCosky, Tigers	8	33	10	17	.515
McCormick, Reds	5	20	4	10	.500
Bonura, Giants	5	24	7	10	.417
Hack, Cubs	6	24	5	10	.417
Medwick, Cardinals	6	24	1	10	.417
Di Maggio, Yankees	6	22	1	9	.409
Greenberg, Tigers	8	30	8	12	.400

Runs Batted In

American League

McNair, White Sox	10
Etten, Athletics	8
G. Walker, White Sox	8

National League

Hassett, Bees	6
Medwick, Cardinals	6
McCormick, Reds	6

Home Runs

American League

Greenberg, Tigers	3
Foxx, Red Sox	2
Campbell, Indians	2
Hoag, Browns	2

National League

Ott, Giants	2
Camilli, Dodgers	2
Marty, Cubs	2

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	5	1	.833
Detroit	5	3	.625
Cleveland	3	3	.500
Boston	3	3	.500
Chicago	3	4	.429
St. Louis	2	3	.400
Philadelphia	2	4	.333
Washington	2	4	.333

Results April 26
Detroit 7, St. Louis 6, (10 innings)
Chicago 5, Cleveland 1.
Two games postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	5	1	.833
Philadelphia	4	2	.667
Cincinnati	3	2	.600
Boston	4	3	.571
St. Louis	3	3	.500
New York	3	4	.429
Brooklyn	2	4	.333
Pittsburgh	1	6	.143

Results April 26
St. Louis 1, Cincinnati 0.
Chicago 3, Pittsburgh 1.
Other games postponed.

British Soccer

LONDON, April 27 (AP)—Soccer games played yesterday resulted as follows:
English League—First Division
Birmingham 1, Chelsea 1.
Bolton Wanderers 0, Preston North End 2.
Second Division
Manchester City 1, Sheffield Wednesday 1.
Sheffield United 0, Blackburn Rovers 0.
Third Division—Southern Section
Brighton 0, Watford 0.
Ipswich Town 7, Aldershot 2.
Third Division—Northern Section
Chester 2, Southport 0.
Scottish League—First Division
Hearts 2, Clyde 0.
Second Division
King's Park 2, Dumbarton 2.

College Track

At Providence, Brown 82 1-3, University of New Hampshire 45 2-3.
At Kingston, R. I.: Rhode Island State 119, Brooklyn College 16.

College Tennis

At West Point, N. Y.: Army 7, Lafayette 2.
At Kingston, R. I.: Rhode Island State 7, Clark University 2.
At Providence: Brown 8, Bates 0.

College Golf

At Providence: Brown 5, Tufts 4.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Hank Greenberg, Tigers—Hit two home runs, one with man on, and scored winning run in tenth inning as Detroit beat Browns, 7-6.

Curt Davis, Cardinals—Shut out Reds on five hits and scored only run of game.

Billy Herman, Cubs—Singled with bases loaded in fifth to account for two of Chicago's three runs in 3-1 defeat of Pirates.

Luke Appling, White Sox—His triple scored two runs in third inning flurry which beat Indians, 5-1.

Rookies Are Setting Pace In Baseball's Centennial

CHICAGO, April 27 (AP)—Whatever the sport, the pressure usually falls heaviest on the pace-setters—and several rookies now face the problem of maintaining the high-speed standards they've set in their first few weeks in big-time baseball.

Each new major league season sees a few promising youngsters live up to promises, at least during the first few weeks. Then many wilt quickly as the summer sun and opposing pitchers start pouring it on. This season finds a new and unusually large crop of ambitious newcomers—several of whom have put themselves on the spot by getting away to sensationally fast starts as regulars.

McCosky Bats .515

One of them is Barney McCosky, young Detroit outfielder who, through Wednesday's games, led the American League with a .515 batting average. One of the first native Detroiters to make the Tiger team in years, he's been getting plenty of hits from the lead-off spot. He has a big job ahead—even holding to within 200 points of his present mark, but some veteran baseball men say he has what it takes to become a great batsman.

John Berardino, St. Louis rookie, is playing a fine second base for the Browns. His performance makes Manager Fred Haney bench either Red Kress or Don Heffner, regular Brownies last season, but Berardino must hold to the pace—or lose his job. Frank Croucher is batting gamely to do the regular shortstop chores for Detroit; Jim Tabor is third basing for Boston, and the infield combination of Cleveland's two "Jimmies" Webb and Shilling, has taken the play from the veterans Lyn Lary and Odell Hale. Ed Miller of Boston's Bees has put Hal Warstler on the bench.

Rookie Outfield

The Boston Red Sox apparently have a great youngster in Outfielder Ted Williams, and a rookie outfield of Williams, McCosky and the New York Yankee's Joe Gallagher wouldn't make a bad first-year garden trio. Woody Rich of the Red Sox and John Henry Kramer of the Browns are two rookie pitchers any manager in the game might dream of having around in one season.

There are likely looking first-year men now bidding strongly for stardom—enough to give baseball's centennial a chance to go down as the greatest rookie year in the sport's annals.

Riggs and Sabin Advance

HOT SPRINGS, Va., April 27 (AP)—Three top-seeded favorites advanced to the semifinals of the annual Hot Springs invitation tennis tournament in straight sets yesterday.

Bobby Riggs, No. 1 Chicago player, met with the stiffest competition of the trio in beating Landon Buchanan, New York, 6—4, 7—5, in a closely contested second-round match.

Wayne Sabin, Portland, Ore., second seeded entry, won a 6—4, 6—2 decision over Thad C. Benton, Orange, N. J., and Elwood Cooke, also of Portland, defeated Tom Mangan, Washington, D. C., 6—3, 6—3.

Watching the second-round matches from the sidelines was Walter L. Pate, for the past three years Captain of the American Davis Cup team. Pate is using the tournament as a proving ground for squad candidates, and the results here will influence selections for competition at Wimbledon and the French championships as well as the test at Merion in the summer.

August Gansenmuller, New York, was the only one of the top ranking players who was extended to three sets. He defeated Harry Berno, Cleveland, 5—7, 6—1, 6—2.

Other results included: Gilbert Hall, New York, defeated Walter Reisinger, New York, 6—4, 6—3; Frank Shields, New York, defeated Amos Eno, Princeton, N. J., 6—0, 6—4; John Doeg, Rumson, N. J., defeated George Dunklin, 6—2, 6—2, and George Pryor, Mt. Vernon, Ohio, defeated Fred Baggs, New York, 6—0, 6—3.

Government Supervision

QUEBEC, April 27 (CP)— A measure for creation of a Provincial Sports Council was approved on division yesterday by the Quebec Legislative Assembly.

The bill to bring government supervision of all sports in the Province, according to government supporters would remove "rackets" from sports and in the opinion of the opposition lead to "abuses."

It was approved on a 60-18 vote after Premier Duplessis said creation of the Council would "do away with organizations supposed to regulate sport but whose activities often are detrimental."

There was objection over terms of the bill which would permit the Council to decide the amounts of salaries to be paid the Council staff. Council members, who would be three in number, will receive no pay.

Hard on Pitchers

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Last season Lloyd Waner struck out only 11 times, an average of only one whiff in 56 trips to the plate.

Best Defenders

UNIVERSITY, Ala. (AP)—The Crimson Tide of Alabama of last season was rated first in the nation as a defensive football team. Alabama's opponents were held to gains of 77.9 yards per game.

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The Home Forum

Parcels in the Post

TODAY TWO PARCELS came in the post, one from Cornwall, the other from Sussex. There was no special reason why. They came, as parcels will do occasionally, holding little unexpected gifts.

Sometimes, in the spring, the postman will bring a box that is rather sodden and heavy for its size. Inside, packed tightly in moss, are primroses—short-stemmed, faintly fragrant, the first bright bloom the year has made. Sometimes he will bring jars of jam or honey, a box of heather or a tin of shortbread that bear evidence of holiday places or the advancing season; things that have caught a friend's fancy and been sent on their way of small delight.

But this was midwinter. None of our friends had gone on holiday and we knew of no garden where spring had yet made its appearance.

We opened the one from Cornwall, a round tin packed to the brim with thick rich-colored cream. We shouted our joy and said we would have it that afternoon for tea by the fire, and we would remember Cornwall—

* * *

That day last summer, when a brave wind was blowing and we had been walking for hours across the moors. Coming in to a small village, we asked the postman—raking leaves in the churchyard—if there was any place near where we might get something to eat. Above us the clock rang out four solemn strokes and the postman, putting his rake up against a much-lichened stone, said: "You'll be wanting a good slash of cream, won't you, now?"

That we would, we agreed.

So he thought and then he pointed down the road and said that, about a mile along, was the Trelear Farm where Mrs. Trelear would be pleased to do for us what she could. "She makes the best cream in Cornwall, I'm bound to say, and she'll be right glad to have my greetings if you'll kindly give them to her."

We said we would and started forth. "About a mile" can often be nearer three than one, especially when there is a desire not to make the way seem too long for two already mile-worn walkers; but the Trelear Farm had a white gate, and we could not miss it, and it was not much over the mile.

* * *

Soon we were sitting in a shaded, stone-floored room before a table with jam and splits and saffron cakes on it, eggs fresh from the nest, a steaming teapot and a slash of cream—a huge bowl of rich goodness. The miles fell away from us and the rush of wind lingered only on our cheeks.

The few shillings asked seemed small return for such abundance: for rest that sent us forth again to stride the moors, for the great slash of cream, no drop of which remained. We thanked Mrs. Trelear warmly.

"You're welcome; we don't need it," she said in honest Cornish fashion, looking at the empty bowl.

We looked now at the tightly-packed jar of cream, around which was a band of paper inscribed in Mrs. Trelear's painstaking hand: "Thought you might like a taste of Cornish." That was all, and yet, quite unmistakably, we could hear her voice: "You're welcome; we don't need it."

* * *

In the other package lay two neat square pats of butter, perhaps half a pound, golden as Sussex gorse, fragrant in its own way, and appealing—

It was Easter time in Sussex, and we had gone down a lane in pursuit of primroses. Stopping longer than usual at one place, we talked and looked and picked and smelt and suddenly realized that we were not alone, for our ecstasy was being commented on.

We turned; and there, his head hanging over the railing of a low fence, stood a brown donkey. His little hoofed feet had made no noise as he came across the turf. His brown eyes were fixed on us. His long ears moved slowly back and forth. We went up to him, patting his dusty coat. He nosed toward our pockets and made himself as casually free with a bar of chocolate as we had with his primroses. We talked to him and he accepted us as he probably did everything that came his way.

A woman was crossing the field. She wore rough corduroy and carried a pail over her arm. We waved to her and she came up to us.

"So Pat has been making friends with you. He does love people so!"

It was no time before we had met the calf, nearly full grown now and soon to be giving them milk with its promise of butter and cheese, the ducks, two dogs, the sow with her litter of twelve, and the other partner in the farm, sister to our new friend.

* * *

Neither was it any time before we were in the cottage, seeing its blackened fireplace and weathered beams, hearing such scraps of history as had clung to it during the five hundred years it had stood on Sussex earth.

Hearing, too, how the sisters had come to the cottage twenty years ago when it was in sad disrepair, how they had built it up and worked the land and raised the animals and had not been away from it for a night.

"You can't leave animals, you know," they said lightly, "and there's no one living near enough to come in and care for them. Besides—" wide smiles that took in more than acres and creatures finished the sentence.

During the few days that we were staying near, we often came down the lane to chat with Pat and to hear more about the little farm. The road that once went by the cottage had long ago disappeared in grass and primroses and only a narrow green lane connected the farm with the outer world. Few things passed by now, but life was always full of business. There were the fields, the cottage and its garden, and yes—the animals. We left some books and promised to come again next time there were primroses.

We looked at the two prim pats of butter lying in the tin box. "Susan's milk!" we cried. It was something to be able to call one's butter by name.

Parcels in the post they might be, their odd contents bumping along together and separated only by brown paper wrappings from all the other parcels; but oh, they were so much more—a reaching out of friendship across months and counties: a desire to keep a flame alight that, burning in a little lamp, burns no less surely.

E. Y.

Killarney Sundown

OUR EVENINGS WERE passed, as a rule, in the romantic fragment of the MacCarthy Mor Castle that lies like a fist at the tip of the curving arm that projects into Muckross Lake. In a nook of corroded masonry we would build ourselves a throne with our great coats—a throne hung with a regal arras of ivy. Here we would watch the decline of day, the very apotheosis of romance at Killarney. Against the pageantry of the western sky loomed Torc and the nearer Reeks, huge, dark and solemn. There were hills in pale sunlight, hills in languid gold, hills in purple gloom. Shadows of tinted clouds would drift lightly over lake and forest or melt softly into one another. To each phase of verdure came by degrees a singular freshness and intensity. Then the gray-wolf mists would creep stealthily about the summits. The bright waters would lie hushed, catching eagerly at the first faint silverings of a slowly-rising moon. The stillness would deepen and grow full of quiet sounds—wind stirring in the treetops, boughs chafing, distant chirpings of wild fowl. Slowly the last dim stains would fade out of the West, and a radiant moon swim like a heavy, drooping lily in the blue depths of the sky. The light night-airs would murmur through the leaves with a drowsy monotony and the call of a homing gull ring loud and startling. The hollows of the hills became gulfs of flooding mists, and against that spectral background the half-obliterated woods appeared as the merest mossy stains. The waters turned a burnished lead. Little islands, heretofore pleasantly familiar, grew strange and forbidding, as though inviolate Night had solemnly reinvested them with something of the gloom and melancholy of their ancient Celtic mystery. Everywhere brooded an intense and soundless peace.—From "An Irish Ramble," by CHARLES FISH HOWELLS. (New York: Greenberg.)

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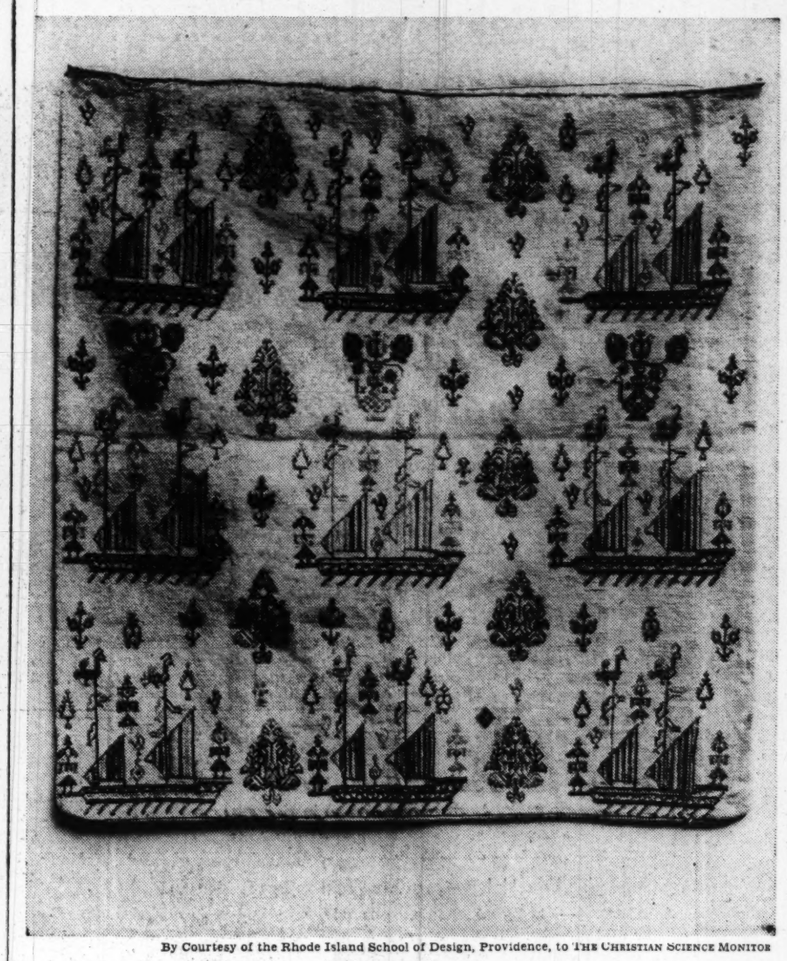

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A CRETAN TEXTILE

IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY, many handsome embroideries were made on the Island of Crete. Such needlework is rare today. This piece is especially interesting because it reveals the fantastic ideas which were mingled with realistic motives in Greek Island embroidery. Ships, for instance, were familiar to the island inhabitants, and yet we see perched upon them ornate motifs of bird and human forms. The history of Crete was portrayed on some of these textiles.

The Kembles of the Theater

OLD ROGER KEMBLE, the first of the line of which we need take notice, had been a stroller in early life and was later a struggling manager. Yet, though he was accorded little more distinction by his contemporaries than if he had been the proprietor of a Punch and Judy show, Roger Kemble was a gentleman in instinct and bearing, and the plays which he produced were usually those written by William Shakespeare. He had several children—all players—who became famous in the following order of greatness: Mrs. Siddons, John Philip, and Charles.

John Philip his father intended for the priesthood, and so he received a classical education. But the stage beckoned, and he responded with alacrity—the more so since his sister, Sarah, had already attained success on the boards. He made his first appearance in London, on September 30, 1783, as Hamlet, and though the critics would not admit that his performances were "equal in effect to those of Mrs. Siddons," he soon became the leading actor of his era, holding that distinction until, towards the end of his career, his supremacy was challenged by Edmund Kean. . . .

The transcendently great member of the Kemble family was, however, John Philip's sister, who in 1773 married Henry Siddons, a well-meaning actor who was, also, a gentleman. Not long afterwards, Mrs. Siddons attracted the favourable attention of the gifted and powerful David Garrick, but at this stage of her career she did not make a success in London, inasmuch as she had not yet arrived at the maturity of her powers. There intervened, indeed, several seasons of laborious touring in the provinces, succeeded by four seasons at Bath at the modest sum of £3 weekly. Here her work so steadily grew in power that Sheridan made her an offer to come to Drury Lane and—to the great dismay of her Bath admirers—she determined to accept the invitation. The simplicity of the times is illustrated by the fact that, after advertising that she would show to the Bath people "Three Reasons" why she must seek the larger field, she trotted out to the edge of the stage, at the end of her farewell performance, her three children, Henry, Sarah, and Maria, and proceeded to declare in lines of her own composition: . . .

"Stand forth, ye elves, and plead your
mother's cause;
Ye little magnets, whose soft influence
draws
Me from a point where every gentle breeze
Wafted my bark to happiness and ease—
Sends me adventurous on a larger main,
In hopes that you may profit by my gain."

Mrs. Siddons never possessed the slightest sense of humour. Off the stage, as well as on—and in Sir Joshua Reynold's great picture—she was "The Tragic Muse." So thoroughly a part of her profession was she that even her table-talk often flowed into blank verse!

From the time of her reappearance at Drury Lane (October 10, 1782) Mrs. Siddons was for thirty years at the head of her profession. A critic of our own time, Brander Matthews, declares that she was "probably the greatest actress the world has ever seen"; the critics of her time made the same assertion stripped of any qualifications whatever. She was not only Queen of Tragedy throughout this period, but Queen of London as well; good, stupid Charlotte created nothing like the interest that "the Siddons" did.—From "The Romance of the American Theatre," by MARY CAROLINE CRAWFORD. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

The Bell of Spring

The bell of spring
Moves in a silver wind.
The bell of spring
Is fashioned of clear glass,
Holding the color of the first young grass.
The bell of spring
Makes a delicate sound,
A music tremulous and brief,
Echoing the folded bud,
The opening leaf.
The bell of spring
Was carved from frost and light,
Between a winter morning
And an April night!

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

God's Gracious Preparation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE ARE SOMETIMES inclined to think, when trials and misfortunes come upon us, that God has forgotten us, and that we are in some way separated from His bounty. The Psalmist had many experiences of this sort, and we find him saying (Psalms 44:15, 17): "My confusion is continually before me, and the shame of my face hath covered me. . . . All this has come upon us; yet have we not forgotten thee, neither have we dealt falsely in thy covenant." The book of Job also is largely concerned with this apparently insoluble problem of the just man over whom the unjust are seemingly tyrannizing, and who is undergoing undeserved punishment of one kind or another.

The solution to the problem of evil has been revealed in this age by Mary Baker Eddy, through her discovery of Christian Science, the Science of Christianity which Jesus taught and lived two thousand years ago. Mrs. Eddy has plainly revealed, and proved by her works of healing, the unreality of evil, in the face of the allness and omnipresence of God, good, and has thus shown that those men and women who believe that they are condemned to suffer for the sins of others are mistaken. When the unreality of evil is seen, the unreality of oppressive conditions can be demonstrated, and the allness of good made apparent, as Christian Scientists all over the world are proving today.

It is well known to those who have studied the life of Mrs. Eddy, as given in the authorized biographies and in her own book "Retrospection and Introspection," that she herself went through many vicissitudes during her earthly experience. From girlhood she was profoundly interested in spiritual things, and this devotion grew with the years. As time went on, everything she clung to was apparently lost. Her health precarious, her home conditions unstable, she was often financially limited, and at last seemed to have reached the point where the vacuity of material things had been laid bare. Of this hour she writes (*ibid.*, p. 23), "Previously the cloud of mortal mind seemed to have a silver lining; but now it was not even fringed with light." This was the moment before her discovery of Christian Science, and she continues, "Thus it was when the moment arrived of the heart's bridal to more spiritual existence;" then the "bridegroom" came; and she adds: "Soulless famine had fled. Agnosticism, pantheism, and theosophy were void. Being was beautiful, its substance, cause, and currents were God and His idea. I had touched the hem of Christian Science."

We do not have to undergo experiences exactly like those of Mrs. Eddy. This is not the lesson of Christian Science. Through its teachings we learn how life may be preserved and character changed, so that homes which were desolate and unhappy become centers of joyousness, health, and plenty. But her life story does teach us that the loss of merely material things may presage the coming of brighter dawns and happier morrows.

In a passage in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" she says (p. 107), "God had been graciously preparing me during many years for the reception of this final revelation of the absolute divine Principle of scientific mental healing." What a world of meaning there is in those words "graciously preparing"! Mrs. Eddy realized that even in the depths of her struggle with ill-health, poverty, loss of friends, and the world's misunderstanding, God's gracious preparation was going on in her consciousness. The spiritual idea was not lost; her perception of it was growing until the "final revelation" was complete, and her book, Science and Health, was given to the world.

Mrs. Eddy had many trials of her faith as the years went by. Even after the Christian Science church was established and her great influence for good generally acknowledged by the world, she was still pursued by slander and misrepresentation. But through it all she never lost sight of her God-given revelation of the omnipotence of good and the total unreality of evil, and its powerlessness to touch spiritual man.

So, when we seem to be compassed about with evil, and when the voice of trouble, of hatred, of cruelty, seems to be drowning the "still small voice" of Spirit, then we may take courage and learn hope from her experience. Like Moses, we can endure "as seeing him who is invisible"—as seeing the Christ.

If we seek Him, God will be found to be "graciously preparing" us for further tokens of His goodness. Above the roar of the tempest we shall hear the song of the angels bringing the message of peace to the earth. As we endure, seeing the ever-present Christ, and as we cherish the vision of God's omnipotence, the evidences of error's rule will be destroyed. Good will be seen to be supreme over evil, and we shall have "touched the hem of Christian Science."

Then shall we say with the Psalmist (107:29, 30): "He maketh the storm a calm, so that the waves thereof are still. Then are they glad because they be quiet; so he bringeth them unto their desired haven."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

ПОДГОТОВЛЕНИЕ МИЛОСТИЮ БОЖИЕЙ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Когда на нас обрушиваются какие нибудь испытания или несчастья, то мы склонны иногда думать, что Бог о нас забыл, или, что мы как то отрезаны от Его милосердия. Псалмопевец имел немало подобных испытаний, но вот что он говорит (Псалтирь 43:16, 18): "Всякий день посрамление мое предо мною, и стыд покрывает лицо мое. . . . Все это пришло на нас; но мы не забыли Тебя, и не нарушили завета Твоего." В книге Иова тоже уделяется большое место этому повидимому неразрешимому вопросу: почему человека праведного тиранят неправедные и почему праведник подвергается тому или иному незаслуженному наказанию?

Но теперь вопрос о зле получил свое разрешение в Христианской Науке, открытой в нашу эпоху Мэри Бэкер Эдди,—в той самой Науке Христианства, которую преподавал Иисус и которою он сам жил две тысячи лет тому назад. Mrs. Эдди открыла факт нереальности зла и доказала этот факт своими исцелениями; она доказала, что зло нереально перед совершенством Бога, блага, и Его всеприсутствии. Этим она ясно показала, что люди заблуждаются, думая что они могут быть обречены на страдания за грехи других. Когда мы видим нереальность зла, то мы можем доказать нереальность того, что нас удручает. Тогда становится очевидным, что добро всеобъемлемо, что и доказывается теперь везде и всюду приверженцами Христианской Науки.

Кто близко знает биографию Mrs. Эдди из разрешенных изданий и из ее собственной книги "Retrospection and Introspection," тому известно, что она сама испытала много превратностей в своей земной жизни. С юных лет ее влекло к духовному и этот благоговейный интерес углублялся с годами. Между тем, по мере того, как проходили годы, она утрачивала решительно все, к чему она была привязана. Ненадежное здоровье, шаткие семейные обстоятельства, частый недостаток в средствах,—все это довело ее наконец до той точки, когда для нее стало ясно, что все материальное тщетно и пусто. Об этом моменте она пишет (там-же стр. 23): "Мне казалось прежде, что облако смертного разума окружено сиянием, но теперь оно даже не было окаймлено светом." Это было как раз перед открытием Христианской Науки. Далее она пишет: "Поэтому когда для свадьбы сердца наступила более духовная пора жизни" то появился "жених." И тут же прибавляет: "Бездушный голод исчез. Агностицизм, пантеизм и теософия оказались пустым местом. Жизнь была прекрасна, ее сущность, причина и течения—Бог и Его идея. Я коснулась каймы Христианской Науки."

Однако, это вовсе не значит, что и мы должны неизменно пройти через те же испытания, что и Mrs. Эдди. Христианская Наука этому нас не учит. Она учит нас, как надо оберегать нашу жизнь и изменять наш характер дабы семейный очаг, заброшенный и несчастный, превратился в центр радости, здоровья и обилия. Но история жизни Mrs. Эдди учит нас, что утрата одних лишь материальных вещей, может оказаться предзнаменованием приближения более светлой зари и счастливых грядущих дней.

В одном месте своей книги "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (стр. 107), она говорить: "Бог в течение многих лет благоволил подготовлять мёня к восприятию окончательного откровения об абсолютном божественном Принципе научного ментального целения." Целый мир заключается в смысле этих слов: "благоволил подготовлять"! Mrs. Эдди поняла, что даже когда она была на самом дне, борясь с болезнью, бедностью, с утратою друзей и полным непониманием со стороны внешнего мира, даже тогда в сознании ее совершалась подготовительная работа милостию Божией. Духовная идея не была потеряна; Mrs. Эдди видела ее все яснее и яснее пока не дошла до полного "окончательного откровения" и книга ее Science and Health была дана миру.

Шли годы, а вера Mrs. Эдди подвергалась многим испытаниям. Несмотря на свершившийся факт создания церкви Христианской Науки, несмотря на то, что благостное влияние Mrs. Еди было признано во всем мире,—несмотря на это, ее продолжали преследовать клеветой и изображать ее в превратном свете. Однако она никогда не теряла из виду откровения, посланного ей Богом, откровения о том, что добро всесильно, а что зло абсолютно нереально, бессильно и неспособно коснуться духовного человека.

Когда нам кажется, что нас окружает зло, когда нам кажется, что голос смуты, ненависти, жестокости заглушает "веяние тихого ветра," тихий голос Духа, то в переживаниях Mrs. Эдди мы можем почерпнуть мужество и надежду. Подобно Моисею мы можем терпеть "как бы видя невидимого,"—как бы видя Христа.

Если мы ищем Бога, то увидим, что Он благоволит подготовлять нас для дальнейших знаков Его доброты. Среди рева бури мы услышим песнь ангелов несущих земле благовесть мира. Когда мы твердо претерпеваем, видя перед собой вечно присутствующего Христа, когда мы храним в сердце видение Божьего всемогущества, то уничтожаются все признаки владычества заблуждений. Тогда будет видно превосходство добра над злом и мы коснемся "каймы Христианской Науки."

И мы скажем тогда вместе с Псалмопевцем (Псалтирь 106:29, 30): "Он превращает бурю в тишину, и волны умолкают. И веселятся, что они утихли, и Он приводит их к желаемой пристани."

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Harry I. Hunt, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.]

Old Sawmill

White winters, having never use for doors,
Have put their shoulders to the frames and
walls
And spilled worn beams across the littered
floors.
The low creek spreads its little waterfalls
Across the broken dam. But sunlight smiles
As if late spring held out protective arms
Where children play among the sawdust
piles,
Homeward from school to lonely hilltop
farms.

CHARLES MALAM

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AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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My Host Was a Kentucky Mountain Farmer

HERE WAS THE abode of a well-to-do mountain farmer, his house a long, low dwelling with roses and honeysuckle bloom scenting the porches.

Three generations of an amiable family sat with us at the evening meal. We had honey from those humming hives, and Kentucky ham, than which nothing else that derives from the tusky tribe is better.

Rain came up that night and the sound of falling and rising waters sang me to sleep. In the morning the brook was in full voice, and deep enough for a swim in the shelter of the sycamores. . . .

After breakfast there was Sunday school on the farmer's porch, neighbor children and a few young women attending. The rest of the day I spent in rambling with my host up and down the winding creeks. We stopped at a substantial, two-story log house with double porches, stone chimneys and a clapboard roof. A wide hall ran through the house, and a good gun hung there. Upstairs was a bin full of yellow and red popcorn used for chicken feed, bags of shelled beans, other beans dried in the pod and hung in strings, a pile of last year's butternuts. The log barn had sills of mellowed walnut. Beginning in fertile bottom land, this farm climbed the heights that knew the eagle, and that showed dull reds, greens, grays and purples in the dying daylight.

The glow of a wood fire in our farmhouse where a bare-armed woman was bending over a pot, guided our steps back into the twilight. . . .

That night, the last of my stay there, some farm folk came in, and with the wife of my host at the cottage organ, I sang. One guest, however, said that music read from "notebooks" in a house did not attract him. He thought more of long-distance singing, and spoke with approbation of a ridge-dwelling neighbor whose every chanted word he could hear at night in his own home a mile below. Hog-calling, he ventured, was good song practice.—From "Bubbling Waters," by CLARK B. FIRESTONE. (New York: McBride.)

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1939

Lyman Charge Of Corruption Is Commended

Senate Committee votes for an inquiry—Tobin calls for evidence with regard to Deer Island.

Commendation for Commissioner of Correction Arthur T. Lyman's courage in disclosing last night the gravity of the penal situation in Massachusetts came from several legislators today as the Senate Ways and Means Committee voted unanimously in favor of an investigation. At the same time the Mayor's office and the City Council Chambers, with political circles in general, echoed with expressions of surprise and annoyance.

Representative Roland D. Sawyer (D) of Ware, declared that the Commissioner had performed "a distinct public service in calling the attention of the public to the seriousness of the situation in this State."

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin telephoned Mr. Lyman with a request for evidence in support of his charges of corruption at the Deer Island House of Correction—a Boston institution—and was assured by the Commissioner that such evidence would be forthcoming.

Aroused Public

Only an awakening of the public in Massachusetts to its democratic responsibilities can result in purging the Commonwealth of selfish and law-violating politicians who are to blame for the grave crime situation, Commissioner Lyman had declared last night in an address before the American Unitarian Association meeting at 25 Beacon Street. The citizens must rise together, he said, and force out of office every corrupt, politics-playing official.

No Progress Made

"We are making no pregress here," he said, "in the checking of crime and the handling of those who can be corrected and those who won't be corrected, because of the opposition and the interference of politicians and those always playing politics for their own benefit. Only an aroused public, made up of those who haven't lost respect for the law, can correct this situation."

In England, Mr. Lyman stated, there is respect for law and there is an effort to handle prisoners intelligently in an effort to correct them. The result is, he reported, that England with its 42,000,000 or more people has no more persons in penal institutions than has the single State of Massachusetts, with its 4,000,000 population.

Will Call Lyman

Representative Philip G. Bowker of Brookline, said today that when the commission is appointed to investigate the pardon and parole system and the penal situation generally, he will call upon the members to call Commissioner Lyman as its first witness in order to obtain from him the background of the recent Tartar and Patriarca pardons—with which it is to be especially concerned.

Mayor Tobin quoted Boston's Acting Commissioner of Penal Institutions J. J. Shields as being "unaware" that liquor or drugs were offered for sale to prisoners on Deer Island, as Mr. Lyman charged last night. Mr. Shields was appointed less than a year ago.

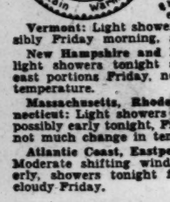
"Complete Surprise"

The Mayor added that the State Department of Correction had never before, officially or unofficially, called the city's attention to the alleged conditions at Deer Island. Mr. Lyman's statement came to him, he declared, as "a complete surprise."

Maj. George F. A. Mulcahy, Master of the Deer Island institution, in commenting on Mr. Lyman's charge that $200,000 a year was wasted there on food, said: "Only $85,000 is provided in the city budget for food. You can't waste $200,000 out of $85,000."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and vicinity: Continued threatening with occasional showers this afternoon and probably early tonight, followed by decreasing cloudiness; lowest temperature tonight in the middle or upper 40's; Friday fair and normally mild; gentle to moderate variable and northerly winds.

Vermont: Light showers tonight and possibly Friday morning, somewhat cooler.

New Hampshire and Maine: Cloudy and light showers tonight and in north and east portions Friday, not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Light showers this afternoon and possibly early tonight, Friday partly cloudy, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting winds becoming northerly, showers tonight followed by mostly cloudy Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	44	41	Minneapolis	46	46
Bermuda	72	62	New Orleans	72	58
Chicago	54	52	New York	52	50
Denver	40	40	Norfolk	70	66
Helena	40	40	Philadelphia	52	50
Kansas City	54	54	St. Louis	58	54
Los Angeles	54	54	San Francisco	50	50
Miami	66	62	Washington	60	60

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T. April 27.
B—Minimum, April 26.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 5:42 p. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Friday, 6:03 a. m.; height 9.7 feet.

Light all vehicles by 7:08 p. m.

Prices of Milk And Cream to Drop

Milk prices will be reduced one cent a quart, from 14 to 13 cents, in the Boston, Lowell and Lawrence areas beginning Monday, the State Milk Control Board has announced. In addition to the drop in the price of milk, the Board announced that the price of heavy cream will be decreased four cents a quart in 22 areas outside of Boston.

Areas affected by the reduction in the price of cream include Springfield, Forcester, Fitchburg, Framingham, Brockton, New Bedford, Lowell, Lawrence, Pittsfield and Fall River. The decrease in the price of cream merely equalizes the prices in those outside areas with Boston's present price.

At Washington yesterday, final arguments concluded the hearings before the Supreme Court on the Constitutionality of the Milk Marketing Agreements Act and the Government's effort under it to regulate milk marketing in the New York and Boston markets.

Fuel Oil Certain But Coal Drivers Continue Strike

An unrestricted supply of fuel oil in Boston and vicinity was assured today when drivers of fuel oil trucks voted to end a two-week strike and lookout and return to work tomorrow.

The settlement, affecting about 600 drivers and 30 fuel oil firms, was announced by Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The oil drivers acted separately from the coal truck drivers who are members of the same union, Local 68 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers. The latter will continue the strike against retail coal dealers, it was announced.

Investigating Hit-Run

Settlement of the fuel oil dispute came as Federal and State officials were launching separate investigations of charges preferred by seamen of the National Maritime Union who are engaged in a separate strike against four large gasoline refiners and distributors, that a picketing sailor was knocked down and injured by a "hit-run" car containing strike-breakers yesterday afternoon.

The seaman was standing with other pickets in front of the Colonial Beacon oil plant at Everett when a machine sped through the gates, preceded and followed by police cars, and knocked him down, according to Thomas McGowan, Boston head of the N. M. U. Among those investigating are the Federal Bureau of Investigation, attachés of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill and James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries.

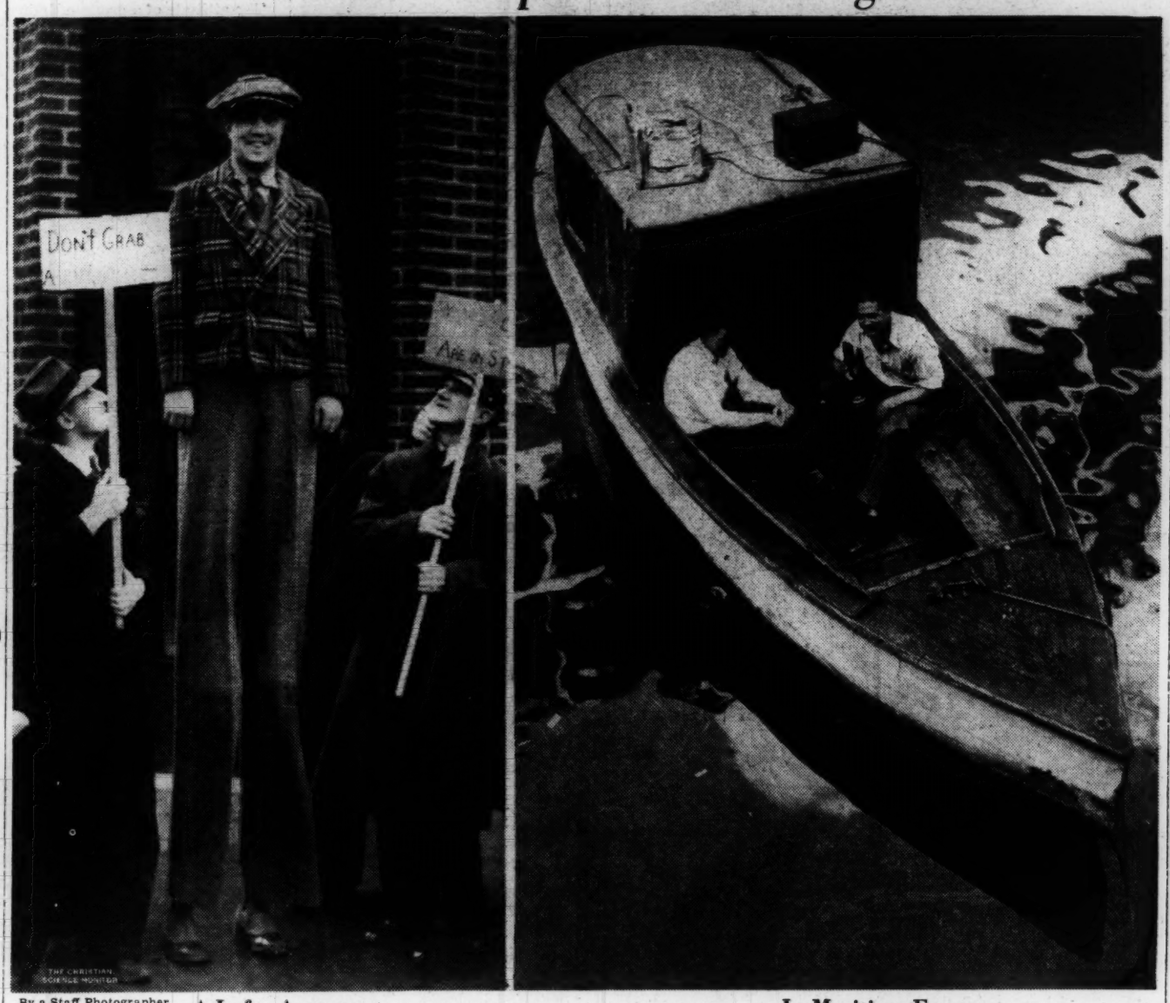
Ends Oil Troubles

The vote for a termination of the fuel oil drivers' dispute is expected to end the difficulties experienced by householders and apartment owners during the last fortnight in obtaining oil to meet the needs of Boston's unseasonable cold spell.

It will not aid the situation insofar as coal is concerned, however.

In the seamen's strike, chief development apart from the accident investigation, was the sailing of the tanker Frederick R. Kellogg of the Standard Oil Company with a substitute crew.

C. I. O. Unions Adopt Novel Picketing Methods



By a Staff Photographer

A Lofty Argument

Striking taxi drivers in Cambridge, Mass., have engaged a professional stilt-walker, Joseph De Virgilio, to carry their message to the public, as shown in the photo taken at Harvard Square. The drivers are members of Local 381, Oil Workers International.

In Maritime Form

On Boston's waterfront, striking seamen of four major oil companies have hired a small boat from which pickets, through a loud-speaker system, shout their message to the crews of tankers. Similar picket-boats also are in use at Providence, R. I. The seamen are members of the National Maritime Union.

Harvard Students Aiding as Pickets In Taxicab Strike

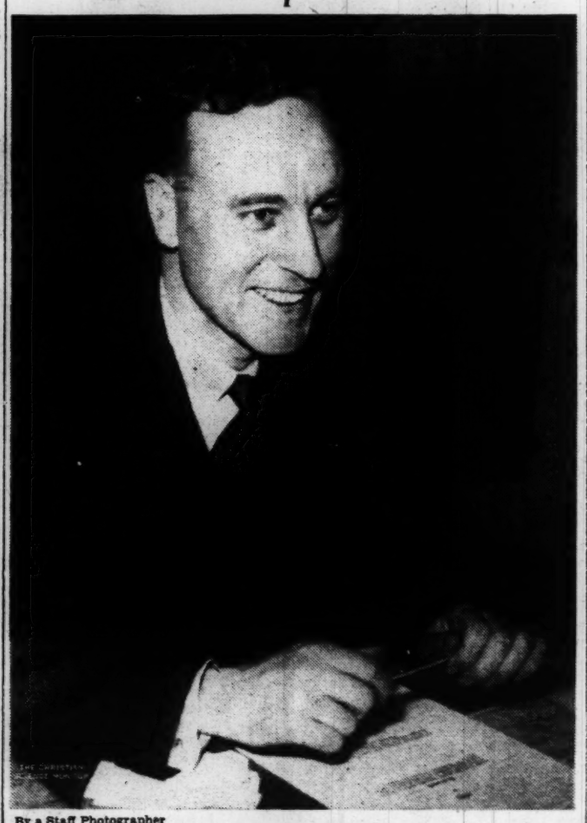
Through almost a week of alternate rain and sunshine, approximately 30 Harvard undergraduates, assisted by smaller delegations of girls from Wellesley and Radcliffe, have been giving active assistance as pickets to the strike of the Cambridge Taxi Company's drivers, sponsored by the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The cabbies' walkout was called last Thursday after company representatives, according to the Union members, refused to bargain further. Drivers are demanding 25 cents an hour for a 10-hour day and a six-day week. The present standard is $2.10 daily, but drivers complained they were not permitted to operate their cabs regularly. Picketing has centered at Harvard and Central Squares, and the Commander and Continental Hotels.

Attention also has been drawn to the strike by a professional stilt-walker, Joseph De Virgilio, hired by the Union, who carries a placard on his back.

The strikers are members of the Taxicab Division of Local 381, Oil Workers International Union, affiliated with the C. I. O. A recent election conducted by the State Labor Relations Commission showed 46 drivers in favor of having the C. I. O. Union represent them.

He Makes Spotless Towns



By a Staff Photographer

Jan Bommer

Executive Director, Federation of Public Housing Societies in Holland and Member of the Amsterdam City Council.

Holland Is Reaping Benefits Of 30 Years of Slums Razing

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Thrifty little Holland, famous the world around for its tulip blooms, has planted the seeds and nurtured the growth of a 30-year-old slum clearance program through which one fifth of the nation's low-incomed families have been rehoused in sanitary, safe and durable buildings, according to Jan Bommer, Dutch housing authority, visiting Boston today.

In a rapid round of conferences beginning informally at the Hotel Bellevue, Mr. Bommer told vividly of his tiny nation's uphill battle against slum conditions surrounding or threatening 80 per cent of the populations of cities in 1900. Today, he said, that ratio has been lowered to something like 20 per cent under a co-operative housing scheme through which tenants have a distinct voice in the management of their homes.

Before the Boston Building Trades Council, the visitor from the Netherlands declared that not only have most of the slum areas been cleared in Holland, but decent, modern homes have been provided for families of all income groups, particularly those in brackets just above the level of families requiring government subsidies.

At Chamber of Commerce

Next stop for Mr. Bommer was the banquet hall of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, where he told the Housing Association of Metropolitan Boston that Holland has beaten the speculative building racket responsible for the construction of poorly planned, shoddy homes which soon deteriorate into slums. As Executive Director of the Federation of Public Housing Societies of the Netherlands, Mr. Bommer pointed out that housing, being a matter of national importance, should be and is regulated in Holland by national law and supported by national funds.

But as a member of the City Council of Amsterdam, Mr. Bommer spoke in favor of local responsibility and local initiative in the operation of housing projects.

"In short," he said, "this means centralization of regulation and decentralization of execution and enlistment of the zeal of inhabitants by giving them a say in the management."

Through this democratic system, under which tenants and municipal workers are elected to organize and handle housing projects, 220,000 houses (the United States equivalent of 3,500,000 housing units) have been built in 30 years, 15 per cent of the lower income families are now living in society-built homes, while in Amsterdam 22 per cent of the poorer families have been given decent, livable homes, Mr. Bommer explained.

Three Cogs in Wheel

Thus, Holland has three administrative cogs in its slum clearance machine, each having its individual functions, the National Government, municipality and co-operative society. The Government approves the project, grants loans to the municipality which then hands the money to the society and stands security for the payment of interest and amortization over a period of 50 years if necessary. Interest is fixed at the low figure of 3½ per cent.

At the end of 50 years, municipalities can take over the projects and operate them for the profit of local governments. First houses built under this co-operative arrangement are now 34 years old, according to Mr. Bommer, and in 16 years will become a source of productive revenue to the municipalities.

Later, at Simmons College, addressing students of social welfare, Mr. Bommer suggested that Holland's system of co-operative housing holds something of significance for the United States, since conditions in Holland and in this country are not far different.

"Our system of public housing," he affirmed, "has proved effective under widely divergent circumstances over a 30-year period. It was effective during the quiet years before the World War and also in war time when building costs soared more than 200 per cent."

He summed up Holland's housing accomplishments thus:

"Hundreds of thousands of sound, sanitary homes have been built. Tens of thousands of substandard homes have been demolished. Workers have learned to appreciate good housing and are now willing to make necessary sacrifices to obtain it. Private builders have been induced by the examples of improved housing to provide better types of homes. And speculative rackets have virtually gone out of business."

Redistricting Plan for House In Legislature

A redistricting plan for the House of Representatives to effect more equal representation was reported to the Legislature today by the special commission appointed to devise such plans for Representative, Senatorial and Counselor districts.

Under the Representatives plan, Suffolk County would lose two representatives, while the counties of Bristol, Essex and Worcester would lose one each.

The counties of Hampden, Middlesex and Norfolk would gain two additional Representatives. All other counties would remain the same as regards the number of Representatives.

The report was signed by 21 of the 24 members of the special commission. Senator Angier L. Goodwin (R) of Melrose is chairman of the commission.

The commission later will report plans for revising the Senatorial and Counselor districts.

To establish definitely the new Representative districts within the 14 counties, the commission proposed that in each of the counties except Suffolk, Dukes, and Nantucket, boards of seven members each be established.

These boards would be composed of the three County Commissioners in each county and four members named by the House and Senate by balloting. This plan is contrary to the usual program which calls for the board of County Commissioners in each county to set up new districts.

School for Army Fliers At R. I. Airport Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HILLSGROVE, R. I., April 27—Plans are being completed here for students of Rhode Island and other New England colleges to get preliminary flying training at the State Airport as part of the Army's program to train 4,000 pilots for ships now under construction.

This training would be given under a Government contract with the E. W. Wiggins Airways, which has been approved as an advanced flight and ground school by the Federal Aeronautic Authority. When the contract has been signed, Elmer W. Wiggins, owner of the company, plans to lease sufficient hangar space at the airport to handle the Air Corps program.

Instructions will be given by civilian instructors who have had special Air Corps training at Randolph Field, Texas, and standard Federal equipment will be used.

The plan calls for the start of the training period on July 1, when funds for the next fiscal year become available. Students will be given three months' training at the State Airport and then will go to Randolph Field, and later to Kelly Field, Texas, for three months of additional training.

Mr. Wiggins said the school will give 65 hours of instruction to each student and the first class will probably number 25, with 25 more beginning training every six weeks.

Living quarters will be provided as part of the contract.

Cry for State Budget Cuts Continues

Massachusetts taxpayers, eager for drastic economies in the proposed $190,000,000 biennial state budget, continued to pour into Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's office suggestions for budget savings today.

In answer to the Governor's radio request a week ago for public economy recommendations and for support in his effort toward a smaller budget more than 3,500 persons have sent letters pledging their support for various economies.

J. Robert Ayres, Assistant Secretary to the Governor, today stated that two-thirds of the persons promised support of "any economy measure" proposed by the Governor.

The most frequent phrases used in the letters were, "We're 100 per cent for economy," and "whatever you do in the way of economy, we're for you."

Among the proposals advanced were:

Closing of four state teachers colleges; a moratorium on road construction; consolidation of various State boards; abolition of county government; salary cuts for State employees; reduction of personnel; abolition of married women in state positions and a reduction in the length of vacations granted State employees.

A sizable proportion of the writers also favored increasing State revenue through a sales tax, a State lottery, taxation of tax-exempt property, and increase in the tax on horse and dog racing and liquor, a tax on cigarettes, amusements and newspapers.

Objections Found to Race-Libel Bill

The difficulties of prohibiting the libeling of races was portrayed before the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law today when it was asserted that The Bible and Shakespeare's works would have to be banned should a bill introduced by Representative Thomas M. Burke (D) of Boston be passed.

The Burke Bill, said to have the support of Jewish groups, would prohibit the libeling of races. It was attacked by Ignatius MacNulty, who identified himself as of Scottish descent. "Why," he exclaimed, "we would have to throw The Bible, Uncle Tom's Cabin and The Merchant of Venice out of the schools if this Bill passed."

Others objected on the ground that the bill went too far in compelling the elimination of racial jokes from the stage and from books sold in the Commonwealth.

Representative Morris Kritzman (D) of Boston, speaking for a section of the Jews, said he favored the objectives of the bill, but felt it should be reworded.

Spring's Touch at Arboretum Delayed

The touch of Spring in the Arnold Arboretum will be about a fortnight later than usual in bringing brilliant color to the early flowering shrubs, officials announced this morning as they warned visitors not to expect to find any blossoms in the Arboretum this week end.

By the middle of next week, they said however, the forsythias probably will be in bloom, followed quickly by the magnolias and the single flowering Japanese cherries.

Radcliffe Students to Radiocast

Students from Radcliffe College will go on the air twice this week. Tonight from 9:15 to 10 six Radcliffe students will tell in the Spanish tongue their academic and extra-curricular life at Radcliffe over shortwave Station W1XAL, broadcast to Central and South America.

The program has been planned by Miss Mary Sweeny, head of a graduate Radcliffe dormitory, who visited colleges and universities in South America last summer, and it is one in the series of Inter-American programs to bring the cultural relations of the Americas closer.

The second broadcast will be on the People's Quiz Club program, Friday night over Station WAAB at 9:30, when three Seniors and one Sophomore from Radcliffe will be pitted against four Harvard students in answering questions of a general nature. On these programs formerly the women have been victors 75 per cent of the time.

12,690 Cut in WPA Rolls Ordered

Reductions of 12,690 in Massachusetts Works Progress Associations rolls must be completed by May 8, leaving 97,570 employed by the Federal agency in this State, according to instructions received by John J. McDonough, State Administrator, from Washington.

The May cut brings the total reductions to 22,430, dismissal of more than 9,000 having been put into effect earlier this month. About 2,000 are expected to receive dismissal in the Boston area, with similar reductions in Medford, Worcester, Springfield, Brockton, and other parts of the State.

Reductions, which bring the State's WPA enrollment to its lowest level in more than a year, will be made from the desirability of projects rather than individual need, officials declared. This is due, they said, to the survey made recently to ascertain the need for employemnt of WPA workers.

Deadlock Broken In Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., April 27 (AP)—The first sign of an end to the deadlock between the Republican administration and the Democratic Senate bloc in the General Assembly which has delayed action on court patronage came as the climax to a series of events initiated by Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin.

The Senate, its session delayed three hours by caucuses and negotiations between rival party leaders resulting from a conference called by the Republican Chief Executive, adopted a compromise measure creating one additional Superior Court judgeship, instead of two originally urged by the administration and blocked earlier in the session by the Democrats.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 27 (AP)—Republican Senators yesterday registered their first break with Gov. William H. Vanderbilt when they voted in caucus to oppose the nomination of Charles M. Sears, Jr., to the $6,000 post of Director of Co-ordination and Finance. Mr. Sears, now State Purchasing Agent, was formerly president and treasurer of a bus company controlled by Governor Vanderbilt.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by **Robert Stanley Ross**, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, Back Bay, 7:45 p. m.

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Gondoliers," presented by the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company of London. 8:15. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Copley—
"Pinocchio," presented by the Federal Theater. 8:30. Matinee Saturday 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—
"Our Town," by Thornton Wilder. Presented by O. E. Wee and Frank McCoy. Starring Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Robert Montgomery and Rosalind Russell in "Fast and Loose." 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Saint Strikes Back," with George Sanders. 1:50, 5, 8:05.

Exeter—
"The Adventures of Chico." 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Duke of West Point," with Louis Hayward and Joan Fontaine. 2:55, 5:55, 8:50.

Metropolitan—
"Dark Victory," starring Bette Davis. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:30. Also "Sudden Money," with Charles Ruggles and Marjorie Rambeau. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 5, 8:30.

Coolidge Corner—
"Topper Takes a Trip," with Constance Bennett and Roland Young. 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Also "Let Us Live," with Henry Fonda and Maureen O'Sullivan. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Tomorrow: "The Three Musketeers," with the Ritz Brothers. Also "Wife, Husband and Friend."

Uptown—
"The Three Musketeers," with Margot Grahame, Walter Abel and Paul Lukas. 2:10, 5:35, 8:40. Also "The Oklahoma Kid," with Humphrey Bogart and James Cagney. 12:45, 4:05, 7:10, 10:30. Tomorrow: "Twelve Crowded Hours." Also "Midnight."

Trans-Lux—
"The Challenge," with Luis Trenker, Robert Douglas, Joan Gardner, and Mary Clare. 9:45 a. m., 12:10, 2:45, 5:10, 7:40, 10. Also "March of Time," 11 a. m., 1:30, 3:50, 6:25, 8:50.

Radio Page 14

Normandie—
"They Made Me a Criminal," with John Garfield. Also "Zaza," featuring Claudette Colbert.

Fine Arts—
Mia Stavenska in "Ballerina," 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7, 9:30. Also "Mother Goose Goes Hollywood." 2:45, 5, 7:10, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—
"The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," starring Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire, 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:55. Also "The Spirit of Culver," with Jackie Cooper and Freddie Bartholomew. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:15.

State and Orpheum—
"Wuthering Heights," featuring Merle Oberon, Laurence Olivier and David Niven. Orpheum 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:50, 7, 10. Also "The Kid from Texas." Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Tremont—
"Firefly," with Jeanette MacDonald and Allan Jones. Also Franchot Tone and Myrna Loy in "Man Proof." Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

R. K. O. Boston—
Carole Lombard and Charles Laughton in "White Woman." 10:35 a. m., 2:40, 6:25, 10:10. Also "Whispering Enemies," with Jack Holt. 12:05, 3:50, 7:40. Stage: Johnny Woods, Earl La Vere with Helen Ware, and the Virginians. 1:20, 5:05, 8:50.

Repertory—
"Citadel" with Robert Donat and Rosalind Russell. Also "Mad Miss Manton," with Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Ladies in Love," with Janet Gaynor and Loretta Young. Also "Smashing the Rackets," with Chester Morris.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Shirley Temple in "The Little Princess." Also Joe E. Brown in "Flirting with Fate." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

University—
Charles Laughton in "The Beachcomber." 2:55, 4:30, 10. Also "St. Louis Blues," featuring Dorothy Lamour. 1:30, 5, 8:35.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time." "Ancient Egypt." Walt Disney Cartoon. Floyd Gibbons. "True Adventure Story." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"Yes, My Darling Daughter," featuring Priscilla Lane, Jeffrey Lynn, Roland Young, Fay Bainter, and Mary Robson. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:45, 9:45. Modern: 10:25 a. m., 1:05, 4:05, 7:10. Also "The Hound of the Baskervilles," with Basil Rathbone. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20. Modern: 9, 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:30. Tomorrow: "The Lady's From Kentucky," with George Raft and Ellen Drew. Also "Stagecoach," with John Wayne, George Bancroft and Claire Trevor.

Fenway and Paramount—
Errol Flynn in "Dodge City." Fenway: 2:50, 6:20, 9:45. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. Also "Pardon Our Nerve," featuring Lynn Bari, and Michael Whalen. Fenway: 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. Paramount: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Music

Sanders Theater, Harvard University—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra. Joseph Wagner, conductor. 8:30.

George W. Brown Hall—
Recital by Marybelle Fulton, pianist. 8:15.

Other Events

Boston Artists' Union—
Lecture on "Art and Society," by Meyer Brown of New York. Old South Building, 294 Washington Street, Room 631. New England artists and friends invited. 8.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Old Embroideries by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University—
Lecture by Jean Capart, Curator of Egyptian Art, Musees Royaux du Cinquantenaire, Brussels, on "Some Unconventional Aspects of Egyptian Art." 4.

Ruling Is Demanded of Dever On Civil Service Board Shift

A formal opinion from Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, on the constitutionality of legislation to reorganize the State Civil Service Commission was being awaited by the House of Representatives today.

The problem was dumped into Mr. Dever's lap by the Republican-controlled House following his informal opinion that the legislation's constitutionality was at least doubtful.

The informal opinion, given to Representative Albert E. Morris of Everett, Democratic Floor Leader in the House, who is fighting to protect the job of Thomas H. Green, State Commissioner of Civil Service and a Democrat, was the signal for a charge from Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House, that the Democratic Attorney General was interfering with legislative business.

Mr. Herter, who took the House floor personally yesterday to deliver his charge in debate, led the fight to demand a formal opinion on the subject from the Attorney General.

Dever's Contention

The Attorney-General had contended a doubt existed whether the Legislature had constitutional power to change materially a department established under a constitutional amendment adopted by the 1918 constitutional convention, and advised that a Supreme Judicial Court advisory opinion should be sought.

Mr. Morris attempted to follow the latter course but was defeated in the House by a 135 to 79 vote.

Mr. Herter, attacking the Dever action, stated:

"It is the first time in my experience that the chief law officer has seen fit to write a letter expressing his own views in regard to a hypothetical matter. . . . The unprecedented matter is that the Attorney-General should suddenly intervene—if that is what he intended to do—by giving an opinion which does not apply to the matter at all."

Mr. Herter insisted the civil service reorganization measure would merely reorganize a division of a department and charged the Attorney-General showed by his opinion he was confused over the issue.

Mr. Dever, when informed of the legislative request, answered:

"I appreciate the confidence that the Republican leadership has in my department, as evidenced by its expressed desire for an official ruling."

Dever Denies Interfering

Last night at the Law Society of Massachusetts dinner the Attorney-General denied he had intervened in the business of the Legislature and denied Mr. Herter's charge that his action was "a political gesture to cast doubt on a perfectly legal bill."

During the session the House resurrected a bill, killed the day before, providing heavy fines for violations of the Fair Trade Law under which retail dealers are prohibited from selling branded articles below prices established by the manufacturers once the prices are established by even one contract with a retailer.

The original bill provided a maximum fine of $500. An amendment brings the fine down to $100. Representative John W. Lasell (R) of Northbridge attacked the bill as a "price-fixing" measure, while Representative Frank M. Leonardi (D) of Boston insisted a "lot of small merchants want this bill."

Meanwhile, the Legislative Committee on Civil Service reported adversely on a bill to bar 23 or 24 married women from city positions in Lowell, the first victory for married women in the present battle to establish public service barriers against them.

The Senate concurred with the House in accepting an adverse committee report on a bill to abolish compulsory vaccination and a similar report on legislation to abolish the present 22-member Boston City Council and to substitute a nine-member group elected at large.

In addition, the Seante concurred with the House in turning down a bill to submit to the people on a referendum, the question of modifying veterans preference in civil service.

Promotion of Peace Their Theme

By a Staff Photographer

Contestants and Judge in Radio Essay Contest

Left to right: Miss Jean MacDonald of Thayer Academy, one of book winners of radio prize essay contest, on the subject: "How Can My Country Help to Promote World Peace"; Miss Sarajenny Annis of Lasell Junior College, book winner; John Friar of Wilbraham Academy, first prize winner; Miss Ada L. Comstock, President of Radcliffe (seated), one of the judges; Miss Helen Taft of Garland School, winner of book prize; Miss Edith Lord Annin of Choate School, second prize winner.

Layoff Methods Of Industries Is Topic of Report

The attitude of a group of industrial workers on methods of reducing forces during periods of layoff was the subject of a study recently completed by the Industrial Relations Section of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Replying to questionnaires and interviews, employees of a large unionized manufacturing plant expressed that, while long service should give reasonable assurance of employment, other factors such as need and ability should be considered. For example, they felt that young workers should be protected by some plan for reducing hours and sharing work in curtailment of production.

The employees interviewed were mostly skilled or semi-skilled native American workers, and the study was made with the co-operation of both management and union officials over a period of eight months.

When the workers were asked to decide the relative importance of seniority, need, and ability in making layoffs, they favored the consideration of all three factors, with ability as the least important. A quarter of the workers were convinced that the foremen frequently did not judge ability fairly. On the other hand, a majority of employees felt it was fair to retain a short-service worker of exceptional ability in preference to one with somewhat longer service and less ability.

On the question of who should select men to be laid off, the workers reported a third in favor of the company, about a third in favor of the union, and the remaining third in favor of co-operation between company and union. The study thus revealed that two-thirds of the workers did not want the union alone to control layoffs.

Boston Junior Police Show Friends New Skill

More than 500 parents and friends thronged Curtis Hall, Jamaica Plain, last night to see 140 boys show what they have learned as members of the Boston Junior Police Corps. One of the high lights was the setting-up exercises demonstrated by 132 boys, and another was a military drill by 32 of the younger boys. Talks were given by Lieut. William J. Carey, who has charge of the corps for the City, and by Patrolman Walter Hankard, in charge in the Jamaica Plain section.

State Autos for State Use: Connecticut Economy Plan

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., April 27—Connecticut's State Supervisor of Purchases, Edward C. Geissler, thinks he can save money in the operation of the 2,000 automobiles and trucks owned by the State. Hs plan is to keep State employees from using their State-owned cars for private business and pleasure.

The practice now is for the State to supply cars for inspectors, commissioners, auditors, or others who business takes them on the the road. They keep these cars at home. If the family travels to the movies in a State-owned car after working hours it is considered the thing to do.

Mr. Geissler makes no accusations. He says, however, that if given authority he would investigate all State departments with respect to their need for cars. Where he found that a car can be eliminated he would take it over. Surplus cars would then be "pooled" under the Purchasing Department's control, kept in a central garage at Hartford and turned over on requistion to other departments strictly for State work. Departments using the cars would be charged five cents a mile.

Ocean Beach for Public

The Ocean Beach Park Commission has been appointed. With authority from the General Assembly to turn Ocean Beach into a municipal bathing resort, the City Council of New London has named seven citizens of that City to do the job. The commission, with Dr. C. John Satti, former Secretary of State, as first-named member, will issue bonds to finance the reconstruction of the resort, badly damaged by the 1938 hurricane. Ocean Beach has always been private property.

Churches to Rebuild

Hurricane rehabilitation is going on in other towns. The Buckingham Congregational Church of Glastonbury has announced plans for building a $15,000 church to replace a building demolished by the storm. The First Church of Christ of Glastonbury, also Congregational, has already raised all but $5,000 of a $70,000 fund to replace its Main Street edifice.

Chickens Aid 20 Boys

Cull chickens will send 20 Connecticut boys to the World's Poultry Congress in Cleveland in July. Four-H Clubs in Hartford and New London counties have been asking poultry farmers to donate one cull bird apiece to the club boys. Sale of the chickens at farmers auction markets provides funds for the trip to Cleveland. Ten boys from each county will go to the Congress, at a total cost of about $1,200.

Governor Warns Employees Not To Skip Off to Races

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 27—Gov. William H. Vanderbilt is insisting that State employees give a full day's work for a full day's pay, and he has taken ways and means to see that those on the public payroll are not in the stands at Narragansett Track in Pawtucket or other places they shouldn't be, as was the case last year when former Gov. Robert E. Quinn was forced to issue a warning to them.

Only the time clocks were eliminated from the program which the Governor has ordered in addition to lengthening the working day from 4 and 4:30 o'clock until 5 p. m.

Pointing out that department heads could not sign payroll vouchers based on accurate employment records unless such records actually were maintained, the chief executive ordered that schedules be kept of the time employees arrive for work, leave for and return from lunch, and leave at the end of the day. The names are to be written on special time sheets.

Governor Vanderbilt said the information provided by the records will be studied by the Civil Service Commission when it begins to operate.

In addition, the Governor ordered that no employee should receive a vacation unless employed for more than six months and that the maximum vacation should be 12 working days. A maximum of 30 days a year was placed on sick leave and sick leave may be granted in advance only up to 10 working days. Military leave or education leave which cannot properly be charged to vacation or sick leave may be granted with or without pay, at the discretion or the department heads.

In the past few years there have been several cases of State employees taking vacations almost immediately after going on the pay roll.

Private School Essayists Oppose Isolation for U. S.

Private school youth do not indorse a policy of isolation.

Those who hug the words of Washington's Farewell Address as their guide for America's foreign policy would get no comfort from the reaction of the winners of the 1939 annual essay contest conducted by the League of Nations Association among private schools. Announcements of winners and awards in the contest, which was on the subject "How Can My Country Help to Promote World Peace?", were made by Miss Ada L. Comstock, President of Radcliffe College yesterday over Station WORL.

John Friar of Wilbraham Academy, Wilbraham, Mass., winner of the first prize of $25, favored an alliance among the United States, Great Britain, and France which would be strong enough to stop any powers or group of powers—both in the economic and armaments sense.

Miss Edith Lord Annin of Choate School, Brookline, Mass., winner of the $5 second prize, and leader in last year's contest, said the United States must have a large share in preserving world peace. She favored it through economic means.

Miss Helen Tait of the Garland School, Boston, third prize winner, said America could not remain disinterested in European affairs. The United States should have an interest in the League of Nations, she believed. Miss Tait received a copy of F. L. Schumann's "Europe on the Eve."

Miss Jean MacDonald, of Thayer Academy, South Braintree, Mass., received a copy of L. Hartley's "Our Maginot Line," and Miss Sarajenny Annis, of Lasell Junior College, Auburndale, Mass., was given a copy of Philip Willard Ireland's "Iraq."

Miss Comstock, Leonard Carmichael, President of Tufts, and Lincoln O'Brien of the Boston Transcript, were judges. The Radcliffe executive said she was impressed with the fact that many entrants in the contest thought there should be a way to prevent war. As a rule students were opposed to war, she said.

Noteworthy about the contest, Miss Comstock added, was the fact there was still freedom to express opinion on our country's policies by the generation that will be most affected. Most of these students, she said, were born after the World War. They have an utterly detached viewpoint, therefore, and their reactions to the present situation may be the public opinion of tomorrow.

Mrs. Frances Russell of the Educational Committee of the League of Nations Association directed the radio program.

Harvard Plans Dedication Of Its New Littauer Center

The Littauer Center, home of the new Graduate School of Public Administration, will officially become a part of Harvard University on Monday, May 8. The dedication ceremonies will be held in connection with the annual two-day meeting of the Harvard Board of Overseers, who just a year before watched Lucius N. Littauer, donor of the school, lay the cornerstone for the building.

Henry R. Shepley, representing the architects, will present the master key of the building to Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard. Dr. Conant will then deliver the key to Prof. John H. Williams, Dean of the new school, who will give a short address. Other speakers will include Mr. Littauer, Governor Saltonstall, Charles Francis Adams, President of the Board of Overseers, and Albert F. Bigelow, of the Board of Overseers and the Massachusetts Legislature.

Besides housing the school, the Littauer Center concentrates the social science division of the University under one roof. Offices are provided for members of the economics and government departments and also for professors of the Business and Law Schools when they are participating in public administration work. In addition there is library space for 200,000 volumes, an auditorium, lounge, eight large seminar rooms, a statistical laboratory, and a large reading room.

At present there are 14 Littauer Fellowship holders enrolled in the school. Besides these Fellows, 188 graduate students from other parts of the university are participating in various seminars.

Wide Arbor Day Planting Is Urged

Arbor Day, April 29, assumes greater importance this spring than in any previous years because of the tremendous New England tree loss in last fall's hurricane, according to Robert B. Parmenter, Massachusetts State College extension forester. Individual and community planting projects are needed this year, he said, to hasten the return of New England's original charm.

Recommending a definite planting plan for ornamental trees on the home grounds or in the community, Mr. Parmenter warned against the mistake of mixing varieties along the road or in any location where the mixture will give a motley appearance.

"In general, where a single tree on the lawn went down it is wise to replace it with the same variety unless there is a definite reason for making a change."

The choice of variety in ornamental trees depends upon the location, Mr. Parmenter pointed out. "The elm, poplar, and golden bark willow demand a moist soil and have extensive root systems that may interfere with drain pipes. The pin oak, is a hardy, long-lived tree that is well adapted to home grounds. The red oak, however, is better for planting along the roadside.

"Flowering crab, magnolia, and dogwood, with their brilliant flowers and spreading type of growth are especially adapted to lawn planting, while conifers like the hemlock and white pine may be planted either singly or in groups, the latter variety being especially adapted to large grounds."

Fast Day Is Observed All Over New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H., April 27 (AP)—New Hampshire today observed its own unique holiday—Fast Day, first proclaimed 258 years ago as a day for prayer and fasting.

Stores, factories, offices and newspapers shut down today in compliance with a proclamation of Gov. Francis P. Murphy.

Bay State S. A. R. To Send Delegates

Delegates of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution will meet at the Hotel Griswold, New London, Connecticut, for the Golden Anniversary Congress of the National Society, May 28-31. The delegation will be headed by Arthur C. Dow, newly elected President.

The Massachusetts Society reports it is interested in activities of the Dies Committee, and some action may be recorded at the New London meeting to further the policy of the National and State Societies regarding the un-American activities of various groups and organizations.

At the close of the Congress, it has been arranged by the Committee in charge of the New York World's Fair to honor the Sons of the American Revolution by designating Thursday, June 1, as S. A. R. day.

Williston Alumni Hear About 1941

A report of the progress of Williston Academy at Easthampton, Mass., and a brief outline of plans for celebration in 1941 of the hundredth anniversary of the founding of this school was made to the Alumni Association by Archibald B. Galbraith, Headmaster, at a meeting at the Hotel Kenmore last night. As usual Edward L. Whiting, Chairman of the Boston Elevated Trustees, and a graduate of Williston, served as toastmaster. Among those who spoke, in addition to Mr. Galbraith, were H. E. Plimpton of Norwood, Prof. Lincoln D. Grannis and Prof. H. D. Boardman, and Pitt Johnson, who wrote the words and music to the Williston song, "Sammy."

Officers for the year were elected as follows: Dr. John Ryan of Brockton, President, and Edward C. Bowen and Joseph D. Harrington, Vice-Presidents. Benjamin Sands was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

R. I. Mills Close, 600 Workers Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTERLY, R. I.—The Westerly Mills of the American Thread Company, located in Pawcatuck, Conn., just over the Rhode Island line, have shut down permanently, according to officials.

Most of the 600 workers lived either in this town or in a community named Clarkville, which will be soon auctioned off for its scrap lumber.

Threat of the shutdown came last fall after the hurricane when $300,000 damage was reported to the mills property. Most of the machinery will be removed to Holyoke, Mass., it was announced.

Langone for U. S. Marshal

State Senator Joseph A. Langone, Jr., of the North End, has announced his candidacy for the office of U. S. Marshal, according to reports in the Federal Building today. Other candidates in the field are J. Henry Goguen, Chief of the Field Division of the Department of Internal Revenue, and Thomas H. Buckley, Former State Auditor.

Postal Garage Planned

Proceedings to take property in South Boston for the erection of a $1,000,000 garage to service mail and parcel post trucks were begun today in Federal District Court. The property consists of 115,000 square feet at A and Third Streets.

Jenney Company Policies Discussed

The newest policies of New England's oldest oil concern, the Jenney Manufacturing Company—which has turned from the whale oil of 1812 to "Solvenized" motor fuels of 1939—were discussed with enthusiasm until past midnight in John Hancock Hall last night at a meeting of more than 700 dealers and service station men.

Charles A. Jenney, former Vice-President and General Manager of the company and its newly elected President, presided, at the meeting. A new merchandising program which was outlined by other company officials, was described by Mr. Jenney as being the most complete and practical one that the oil industry has ever seen.

F. Alex Nason, President of the Lubri-Zol Corporation of Cleveland, Ohio, which controls the "Solvenized" process used exclusively in New England by the Jenney Company, told the story of its discovery and development. A. O. Wiley, Director of Research for the Lubri-Zol concern, then explained the action of Solvenized concentrate.

"The Solvenized concentrate, Mr. Wiley said, "which is blended with the gasoline, dissolves gum which is the binder of hard carbon in the engine. With the gum dissolved hard carbon cannot build up in cylinders, around valves, under piston rings—and the carbon already there is softened and allowed to blow out of the exhaust.

"The result is that valves again seat tightly and rings again expand and seal tightly. This increases compression and gasoline vapor which formerly leaked away is kept in the cylinders and used. This, of course, means more mileage, and thousands of motorists have reported this result from use of Jenney Solvenized gasoline."

Accord Reached In Water Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 27—The conflict between the City of Manchester and the adjoining Town of Auburn as to what valuation for tax purposes the town should place on the water works property of the City in the Town has been settled.

Under a compromise, dated back to April 1, 1937, the Town will assess the water works property at $95,000 and the Manchester Water Works will pay the prevailing tax rate on that basis.

At the outset of the dispute Auburn placed a valuation of $125,000 on the extensive holdings of the local water system in that Town. The Water Works contended that $60,000 would be a fair valuation, paid that portion of the tax bill, and left the remainder unpaid.

The source of Manchester's water supply, Massabesic Lake, lies partly in the City of Manchester but for the most part in Auburn. The water company has been following a policy of purchasing the property surrounding the lake to protect the water. Many camps and farm buildings have been removed in keeping with this policy.

Seaman Gets $8,000 In Suit for Injuries

Joseph Brennan of Boston, an able-bodied seaman, today recovered $8,000 in the settlement of a $50,000 suit which he brought against the United Fruit Company for injuries which he alleged he suffered while employed on the company's steamer Metapan. Judge George C. Sweeney declined to dismiss the case and was about to charge the jury when the settlement was effected. The seaman testified he was injured while working on a hatch of the Metapan.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	The Boston Hour..	Glee Club recital.....	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15	The Boston Hour..	"Sheriff Bob": sketch..	"Your Family": sketch.	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30	Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport commentator	Sports reports
5:45	Circus sketch	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	"White Brigade" .....
6:00	News Service	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15	"Howie Wing": sk.	Sport comment	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review ..
6:30	Sports Rendezvous.	Rep. Francis X. Coyne	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment .....
6:45	"Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news..	"Musical Rendezvous"...	News Service	Sport comment .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": sketch...	"Cafe Continental" ...	News commentator ...	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:15	"Finding Yourself"	"Mr. Keen": sketch....	"Vocal Varieties"	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Around the Town" ...
7:30	Joe E. Brown: H.	"Speaking of People"	News dramatizations ...	"The Green Hornet":	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
7:45	Bosnik's Orchestra	Arbor Day program....	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatization	Legion speaker .....
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	"Parade of Progress":	Vallee Variety Hour:	Chick Webb's Orchestra.	"Americans at Home"
8:15	L. Adler; M. Car-	"Soap"; drama	Connecticut Yankees;	Chick Webb's Orchestra.	The Staley Players:
8:30	novsky in sketch:	Rochester Civic Orches-	Cliff Arquette, Jack	Boston Civic Symphony	dramatization .....
8:45	songs; orchestra..	tra: Dr. Howard Han-	Oakie; Gale Page	Orchestra: Quinto Ma-	"Smilin' Thru" .....
9:00	Major Bowes' ama-	son, conductor	"Good News of 1939":	ganini, guest conduct'r	Annual Press Frolics:
9:15	teur hour	Radio City Four.....	L. Barrymore in "On	Freddie Fisher's Orch..	talks; music .....
9:30	Major Bowes' ama-	America's Town Meet-	Borrowed Time"; M.	"Famous First Facts":	Local sports .....
9:45	teur hour	ing: 'Should We Have	Korjus, soprano; orch.	interviews; music	Local sports .....
10:00	"Tune-up Time":	a War Referendum?" N.	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Glen Gray's Orchestra.	Local sports .....
10:15	W. O'Keefe; Cor-	Thomas, Gen. Johnson	Bob Burns; Kathryn	Glen Gray's Orchestra.	Local sports .....
10:30	nelia O. Skinner.	"New England Talks It	Meisle, contralto; E.	Concert Revue: Kath-	Local sports .....
10:45	Methodist Conf. ..	Over": forum	Young, comedy; orch.	ryn Witwer, soprano:	"The Monitor News" ...
11:00	Forecasts: news ..	News: weather	News Service	A. Baggiore; orchestra	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Blanche Calloway's Or.
11:30	Charles Baum's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Woody Herman's Orch.	Hal Kemp's Orchestra.	Annual Press Frolics:
11:45	chestra	"The Music You Want"	Woody Herman's Orch.	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	talks; music .....

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
6:00	Chancellor Adolf	Chancellor Adolf Hit-	"Alarm Clock Salute"..	Chancellor Adolf Hit-	.....
6:15	Hitler's speech	ler's answer to Presi-	"Sunrise Special":	ler's answer to Presi-	.....
6:30	before special	dent Roosevelt before	Francis J. Cronin, or-	dent Roosevelt before	.....
6:45	session of Ger-	German Reichstag: re-	ganist	special session of Ger-	.....
7:00	man Reichstag:	broadcast with English	News Service	man Reichstag: re-	.....
7:15	rebroadcast with	translation	"George and Dixie"	broadcast with run-	.....
7:30	English transla-	News; "Musical Clock"..	"Musical Clock"	ning translation in	.....
7:45	tion	"Musical Clock"	News Service	English	.....
8:00	Forecasts; music .	"Earbenders"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable" ..
8:15	News; talk	"Vocal Vogues"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Musical Timetable" ..
8:30	Talk; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable" ..
8:45	Talk; music	"The Woman Buys".....	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable" ..
9:00	"Food Magician" .	Reaction to Hitler's ad-	Reaction to Hitler's ad-	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Symphony in Jazz" ..
9:15	Shopping Service	dress from various	dress from various	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Waltz Tempos" .....
9:30	"Joyce Jordan" ..	Capitals	Capitals	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy" .....
9:45	Bachelor's Children	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Julia Blake": sketch	Consumers' program ...	"Songs of Italy" .....
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Your Home and Mine"	"Central City": sketch.	"The Nation's School of	Studio speaker .....
10:15	Myrt and Marge ...	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife": sk.	the Air"	Novelty Toy Band.....
10:30	"Hillton House" ..	"Down the Mississippi"	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"..
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Down the Mississippi"	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft": organ....	"Shopping With You"..
11:00	Musical program	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Studio interviews	Accordion solos .....
11:15	Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade":	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbilly music	"Mind Your Manners"
11:30	Big Sister: sketch.	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical Calisthenics ..	Cooking School .....
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch.	"Boy and His Bicycle" ..	"Music of Tomorrow" ..
12:00	Commentator	News; talk; musicale..	"The Carters": sketch..	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15	"Nancy James"	Noonday Review	"The O'Neills": sketch.	Agriculture talk	Italian program .....
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program..	Musical Varieties .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Gov. Jul-	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program..	"Music That Soothes".
1:00	"The Goldbergs" .	ius P. Heil, Wisconsin.	News Service	Women's club news....	"The Monitor News"...
1:15	Dramatic sketch ..	Farm Radio News.....	"Musical Roundup"	"Musical Salute to	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30	"Road of Life".....	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Boston"	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour....	"Voice of Experience"..	Organ recital .....
2:00	Dramatic sketch ..	"Betty and Bob"	Music Appreciation	Concert Orchestra	"Pages from the Clas-
2:15	Dramatic sketch ..	"Grimm's Daughter"....	Hour: Dr. Walter Dam-	Sport reports	sical Album": Bee-
2:30	American School	"Valiant Lady": sketch.	rosch, conductor: "The	"Accordiana"	thoven's Sixth Sym-
2:45	of the Air	"Betty Crocker"	Symphonic Poem"	Sport reports	phony .....
3:00	News Service	U. S. Navy Band.....	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Red Sox-New	Sport reports .....
3:15	Piano soloist	U. S. Navy Band.....	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	York baseball game	Sport reports .....
3:30	Columbia Chamber	"Four of Us"	Pepper Young's Family.	Boston Red Sox-New	Sport reports .....
3:45	Orchestra	Weather: news	"The Guiding Light" ..	York baseball game	Sport reports .....
4:00	Speaker; music ...	Club Matinee: variety..	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Red Sox-New	Sport reports .....
4:15	Penn relays	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas": sketch	York baseball game	Sport reports .....
4:30	Penn Relays	Club Matinee: variety..	"Vic and Sade"	Boston Red Sox-New	Sport reports .....
4:45	C. Hector's Orch...	Club Matinee; news....	"Girl Alone": sketch..	York baseball game	Sport reports .....
5:00	Penn relays	Arthur T. Lyman, talk	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics".
5:15	The Boston Hour ..	"Sheriff Bob": sketch..	"Your Family": sketch.	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30	Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch.	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45	Circus sketch	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie".	Baseball School	"White Brigade" .....
6:00	News Service	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15	"Howie Wing": sk.	Music; Baseball	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review ..
6:30	Sports Rendezvous.	"Serenaders"	Taxpayers' program	Sport reports	Sport comment .....
6:45	"Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news..	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	News Service	Sport comment .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Vocal Varieties"	Richard Himber's Orch.	News commentator	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	Hitler Speech Comment	Hollywood comment ...	"The Question Wheel";	Vincentti Salon Orch...
7:30	Reactions to Hitler's	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports" ...	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel" .....
7:45	Speech	Adrian Rollini's Orch...	"Names in the News".	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel" .....
8:00	"First Nighter"	NBC Jamboree: quartet;	Lucille Manners; Ross	Concert Orchestra	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
8:15	drama	soloists; orchestra	Graham; Frank Black's	Concert Orchestra	"Variety program with
8:30	Burns and Allen;	Washington Round Table	Orch.; talks by Grover	"Author! Author!"; lit-	an Irish Lilt" .....
8:45	Ray Noble's Orch.	on Hitler Speech	Whalen; Mrs. Y. Astor	erary game	Mayvar Serenaders ....
9:00	"Playhouse"; Or-	"Plantation Party":	"Waltz Time"; Frank	"People's Quiz Club"	Bailey Axton; Eleanor
9:15	son Welles and	vocalists; orchestra ..	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	"People's Quiz Club"	Bowers, songs ....
9:30	Joan Bennett in	News dramatizations	"Death Valley Days"	Will Osborne's Orch.	Dance Music
9:45	"Black Daniel"	News dramatizations	dramatic sketch	Will Osborne's Orch.	Army and Navy Clubs
10:00	"Grand Central	Rochester Civic Or-	Guy Lombardo's Orch...	"Boone County Jambo-	Annual Military Ball
10:15	Station": drama	chestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch...	ree": variety	Blanche Calloway's Or.
10:30	Robert L. Ripley;	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Hitler Speech Comment	Don Bestor's Orch.....	Blanche Calloway's Or.
10:45	vocalist; orchestra	Johnny Messner's Orch.	"Behind the Headlines"	Teagarden's Orchestra .	"The Monitor News"...
11:00	Forecast; news ..	News; weather; music ..	News Service	Henry Kalis' Orchestra.	Herbert Marsh's Orch..
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want".	Weather Service	News Commentator	Herbert Marsh's Orch..
11:30	C. Calloway's Or..	"The Music You Want".	Richard Himber's Orch.	"Nation's Playhouse" .	Billy McDonald's Orch.
11:45	C. Calloway's Or..	"The Music You Want".	Richard Himber's Orch.	"Nation's Playhouse" .	Vido Musso's Orchestra.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, April 28

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
3:30	W1XAR	15.13mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

Stations W1XAL-W1XAR

For Friday, April 28

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—"Home Towns in America," Samuel Beer.
7:45 p. m.—W1XAL Mail Bag.
8:00 p. m.—Pathways to Peace: "China at Bay," Saville R. Davis.
8:15 p. m.—Elements of Aviation—"Airports," Prof. Hilding Carlson.

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An easy trip on the Boston and Maine (or beyond to any Maine Central point) between New England points, and then, ample time to make that long deferred visit with the family or old friends, or perhaps several business calls. All this you can do in three days if you go by Boston and Maine. Remember -

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OVER WARD'S—STATIONERS—BOSTON

Art Museum Season at Climax—Mlle. Boulanger in Cambridge Concert

American Water Colors On Display in Boston

By Dorothy Adlow

The supply of water colors being shown by various public galleries of Boston continues undiminished. In fact, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts puts a dramatic climax to the art season with two exhibitions of aquarelles. One display, consisting of 450 pictures by New England water colorists in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Boston Water Color Society, has already been commented upon. The other, to be seen in the redecorated painting galleries on the first floor of the Museum, consists of carefully selected pictures by the most eminent water colorists in America today.

In comparison, the Boston Society display has the limitations and charm of a local and even domestic organization which is not keenly selective. Comparing the former with the latter, we come to realize the limits with which our local artists have bound themselves, the narrower and more evasive viewpoint, the spirit of quiet detachment from present problems in art and social circumstance.

The 10 American contemporaries reveal the tendency towards experiment, such experiment as may sometimes prove fruitless. They reveal an interest in the core and not the fringe of American life. They do not spend all their time amidst the hills and valleys, enjoying pastoral delights. Nor do they ignore altogether the subject of paysage.

They are inclined to consider the countryside one phase of the world which they behold. They come to the city, paint suburban homes which are luxurious, or outmoded, or dilapidated. They penetrate the densely populated tenement districts, portraying the homes of the poor; or they depict industrial construction, factories, mills, gas tanks. We find them fascinated with the equipment and attributes of modern life, railroad trains, electric poles strung with wires, bridges, steamships, skyscrapers.

They are fascinated by the diversified patterns into which all of these objects fall, and sometimes they apprehend a note of irony in blatant contrasts, and peculiar juxtapositions. The contemporary artist has a great deal to absorb and digest in the world with which he is daily familiar. If he is alert and aware, he tries to incorporate the aspects of variety and change and paradox, and it is his obligation as artist to unite all of this in some harmonious configuration.

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In the Museum exhibition we perceive this awareness in works by Edward Hopper, Charles Burchfield, and Reginald Marsh. Mr. Hopper records the American scene with cool and perceptive detachment. He gives us a record of what he sees, but he puts it all into artistic order, for he is never unaware of the importance of design which is the bulwark of his picture-making. The color may be hard, the tone passive, but the drawing is invariably alert and effective. Reginald Marsh is more personal, more subjective, portraying the New York skyline as one sees it unexpectedly through the span of a bridge, or through a mesh of pulleys. Reginald Marsh conveys his own emotion, a renewing wonder which he experiences before the view of the big city. It would be more restful, no doubt, to paint the slopes of Vermont hills, or the gabled roofs of farmhouses; yes, that too is a phase of the American scene, and the Boston water colorists take good care of it.

Water color becomes more mysterious, more ranging still in the works of Millard Sheets, a Westerner who has held forth with breadth and grandeur on the subject of landscape. In his water colors there enters a dramatic note, a poetic mood, a hint of brooding meditation. We are reminded somewhat of another school of Americans, that of Arthur B. Davies and Rockwell Kent, who have been thrust into a cosmic mood and who enshroud their trees and hills in mystical twilight.

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The American water colorist has used the free, fluid medium for more abstract purposes still. There are some like Arthur Dove who turn their backs almost entirely upon the visible, decipherable world, and who contrive imaginative patterns that relate to a personal mood. Arthur Dove seems a bit rarified, a trifle exotic amongst his more vehement and realistic neighbors; his is a temperament which cannot move in the main stream of American life without being frustrated or crushed. He comes closest to that exclusive and odd school of painters which was nurtured in Berlin and Paris after the War, artists who sought in painting release from a pedestrian and disillusioning world. America has breadth and sympathy; it can engulf artists of all moods and tendencies.

John Marin is beautifully represented in the Museum Exhibition. Here is an artist, one of a very few, who adapted the sturdy ideas of Paul Cézanne. John Marin gives form to what he feels when he looks out upon a view of the sea, or a landscape that terminates in mountain heights. In his water colors there is emphatic indication of thrust and counterthrust, of push and pull, of vigorous projection in design. The medium serves him well; its flow and mobility is appropriately adapted to the mood which he expresses in such virile manner. He breaks down many a tradition in American water color bringing to it wholesome refreshment.

We cannot recommend too strongly that spectators visit the two water color exhibitions in the Museum of Fine Arts. Through close examination and comparison, they may learn a great deal, not only about the flexibility of this very popular medium, but they will discover that it has come to serve most accommodatingly the needs of the pictorial craftsmen in America. While there are some pitfalls in the persistent practice in the medium of aquarelle, American painters today have achieved some most praiseworthy results, proof of which is to be seen here.

News of the Stage

Boston's Busy May

With May just around the corner, the theater season in Boston is holding up remarkably well. Next week, for instance, will find three of the downtown theaters active, with Frank Fay's Show opening at the Shubert, the D'Oyly Carte Company swinging into the third week of its engagement at the Colonial, and Eddie Dowling's production of "Our Town" beginning the second half of its fortnight at the Plymouth.

Added to that list is "Lucy Stone," opening at the Copley Tuesday evening, and "He Was Born Gay," Emlyn Williams' play, which the Harvard Dramatic Club will give for the first time in the United States at the Peabody Playhouse Wednesday evening. As it happens, both of these plays are based on historical events. "Lucy Stone" is concerned with the career of one of the pioneers in the suffrage movement, and "He Was Born Gay" turns to the legend of the "Lost Dauphin."

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Lower Ticket Prices

There has been considerable talk in New York this season about the possibility of a lower scale of prices at the box office. Eddie Dowling seems to be doing something about it in Boston. For "The White Steed," which he is bringing to the Wilbur on Monday, May 8, he is announcing a price list which will run from $2.20 to 55 cents at the evening performances, and from $1.65 to the same minimum at the Wednesday and Saturday matinees. And he has added "Our Town" to the series of popular priced offerings at the Plymouth, with prices descending from $1.10.

At Frank Fay's Show at the Shubert, likewise, there will be a so-called "springtime" scale with a rate ranging from $2.20 to 55 cents evenings and lower at the matinees.

♪ ♪ ♪

Miss Cornell's Play

Katharine Cornell and S. N. Behrman's play, "No Time for Comedy," are up near the front in the box office ratings in New York. Business in excess of $21,500 is reported for the first week in Manhattan, and standees were noted at every performance. A total of 316 standees was counted for the week.

The Parish Players

The Parish Players of Brookline will present Emlyn Williams' "A Murder Has been Arranged," on May 4, 5, and 6, in Parish House, All Saints Church, Beacon Street and Dean Road, Brookline.

Ben Pinchot, N. Y.

Eva Le Gallienne
Coming to the Shubert Monday in Frank Fay's Show.

Lucas & Pritchard Studio

Scene From 'White Steed'
Barry Fitzgerald and Leslie Bingham in the play expected at the Wilbur on May 8.

Bill Robinson Lays Success To Happiness

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Bill Robinson had just finished a matinée of "The Hot Mikado." He was in rather a hurry to fulfill a radio engagement, but he was glad to talk in the few minutes he had to spare. His visitor would like to know the secret of the Robinson limberness. Was there any peculiarity about the way he was hinged together?

Like a moon emerging from the cloud came the smile of the man who is tops among tap dancers. He said, and it was as if he were tapping off the beat of the words:

"I'm happy all the time,
That's all there is to it."

The orchestra leader hurried in to find out what Bill had been up to when he changed his dance routine at the end of the song "My object all sublime." "It's a good thing I have played with you before, Bill. That helps when I have to guess what you are going to do next."

Again the grin. "You did first rate, picking me up the way you did," Robinson approved. "Tonight when I go up toward the stairs take the beat just a little faster."

The orchestra leader was laughing as he went out, remarking to the visitor: "He never does that number twice alike." He wasn't displeased. Indeed, during the performance, he had been smiling with the people on the stage at Bill's stepping. Unlike the usual perfunctory chorus, this one was watching its star with gimlet eyes that miss nothing in that feast of inspired footwork in the swing version of Gilbert and Sullivan's operetta which Michael Todd is presenting at the Broadhurst Theater, with an all-Negro cast.

"Keeps the company interested," Bill confided. His golden pants were neatly put away for the evening performance, and the gold derby, with its band of brilliants, reposed on a shelf. But the Bill Robinson smile was working full tilt.

The visitor remarked that it looked from the front as if the dancer enjoyed watching the things his feet were doing as much as did the spectators. The smile expanded into that complete grin that revealed a display of shining teeth that would do any dentist's heart good. "I love to work," he admitted, as if it were a secret not to be let out at all times and places.

During nine years in Hollywood he has been in 14 motion pictures. He relishes stage work because in the theater there is an audience response to work with. He is as eager to echo the laughter of the onlookers as was Nora Bayes, who used to get the spectators to talking back at her. "Don't encourage me," she once quipped in the midst of a lively dancing scene that was being hilariously received. "I'm doing just about everything I can, now." The laughter became a shout.

Bill remarked to his caller that he had especially enjoyed the films he had made with Shirley Temple, in which he had been her dance instructor. He said she is quick to pick up new steps. She is always spontaneous whether or not the cameras are rolling. He recalled how she shouted "Whoooooosh!" when she first saw him with the plumed hat he wore in "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." "She would enjoy this play," he added. "How I wish she could see it."

Robinson taught Fred Stone and his daughter Dorothy the stair dance they did in "Stepping Stones." He spent two weeks with them at Forest Hills, Long Island, rehearsing.

E. C. S.

Music at the World's Fair

Opening a six-months International Music Festival at the New York World's Fair 1939, the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra will play a dedicatory concert in the new Hall of Music on the fair grounds on Sunday, the first day of the fair. Mayor La Guardia will make a short dedicatory address.

On the program will be one American composition, "The Pleasure Dome of Kubla Khan," by Charles T. Griffes. Berlioz's "Roman Carnival" Overture and Beethoven's Fifth Symphony also will be played, with John Barbirolli conducting. The soloist will be Josef Hofmann, who will play the E minor Chopin Piano Concerto.

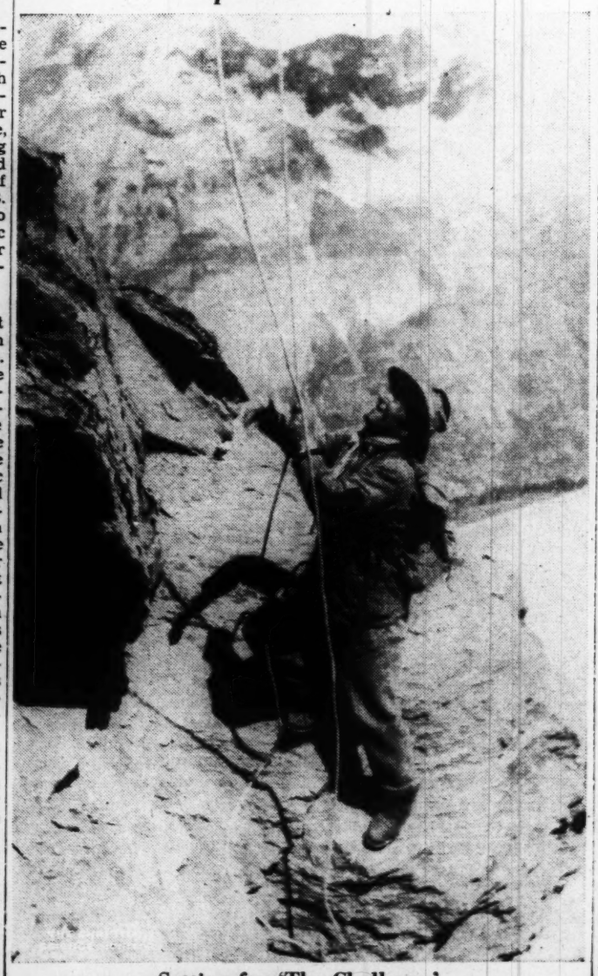
During the week the Philharmonic will appear in four concerts at the Hall of Music. The second, on May 1, will be a Norwegian program directed by Olav Kielland, of Norway. The numbers to be played are Halvorsen's "Suite Ancienne," Sinding's "Rondo Infinito," Grieg's "Gangar-Nocturno," "Trolltog," "Heart Wounds," and "Spring," and Svendsen's "Norwegian Artists' Carnival." A group of choral works will be sung a cappella by the Norwegian Alumni University Students Chorus.

The third concert, on May 4, will be devoted to a Brazilian program and will be directed by Burle Marx, conductor of the Philharmonic Orchestra of Rio de Janeiro. The program will contain "Il Guarany" Overture, by Gomez; "Fantasia Brasileira" for pianoforte and orchestra, by Mignone; "Fantastic Episode," by Burle Marx; Bach's Chaconne, arranged by Mr. Marx; "Choros" No. 8, "O Canto da Lossa Terra," and "Trenzinho," by Villa-Lobos, and "Batuque," by Lorenzo Fernandez. The soloist will be Bidu Sayao, Brazilian soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Association.

For the fourth Philharmonic concert, on May 5, a Rumanian program has been arranged. The conductor will be Georges Enesco, Rumanian composer, violinist, and director. Two movements from Sabin Dragoi's "Suite Rustique," excerpts from a symphony by Andrico, Rogalski's "Burial at the Cemetery of the Poor," Perlea's "Variations on an Original Theme," Enesco's second Rumanian Rhapsody, Golestan's first Rumanian Rhapsody, and Mihalovivi's "Capriccio Roumain" will be played.

In addition to the concerts in the Hall of Music on the Fair grounds, the New York World's Fair will present a series of nine Wagnerian operatic performances in co-operation with the Metropolitan Opera Association at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York. A complete "Ring" cycle will be given, as well as "Lohengrin," "Die Meistersinger," "Tristan und Isolde," and "Parsifal." Mme. Kirsten Flagstad will appear in six operas.

Alpine Adventure



Setting for 'The Challenge'
Luis Trenker in the film continuing at the Trans-Lux

Wide World

Elsie Janis
Coming to the Shubert Monday in Frank Fay's Show.

'Wuthering Heights' as Film

Like most of Samuel Goldwyn's films "Wuthering Heights," now at the State and Orpheum, is a handsome production. It is carefully acted by a cast that includes such able players as Laurence Olivier, Merle Oberon, David Niven, Flora Robson, Donald Crisp, and Geraldine Fitzgerald. They were handpicked for the parts that they play, and they are shrewdly directed by William Wyler. But it may be questioned whether the film will have an emotional effect on those unfamiliar with the novel equal to that which it may exert on those who can fill in the background to the picture with their memories of the Brontë classic.

Like the novel, the film is tragic in its development and outcome. Much of it is told in the form of an extended flash-back. To heighten its emotional appeal in the important scenes it employs a considerable amount of off-stage music. Steadily throughout the story it seeks the same result through pictorial emphasis on the wildness of the English moors in which the scene is laid.

The keynote to the tragic theme is sounded in the opening scenes when a stranger comes to a lonely house seeking shelter from the storm. His strange experience during the night prompts him to ask questions. The answers to his queries unfold the sombre romance between Heathcliff and Cathy, a foundling rescued by a kindly English gentleman and the daughter of the household.

From the beginning the two were attracted to each other. But the passing of the father laid obstacles in the way of budding romance. Heathcliff was banished to the stable, to become an unkempt groom. Her affection for him was suppressed by a dissolute, overbearing brother.

She longed for comfort and bright surroundings. When circumstances threw her in the way of a cheerful young gentleman of the neighborhood she accepted the latter's hand in marriage. Her decision was prompted by the disappearance of Heathcliff. Temporarily she was happy. But Heathcliff returned, and though he married another it was done to remind her of the affection that had been between them. In her last tragic moments, Heathcliff was with her. Her voice called to him when she herself was no longer present, summoning him to the moors and the rocky crag where they had been so often together.

Mr. Oliver summons the dark, brooding visage that is implied in Heathcliff. Miss Oberon suggests the untamed strain of wildness in Cathy. David Niven is the pleasant young man who became her husband; Miss Fitzgerald, the bright young thing who faded so quickly after she became Heathcliff's wife. There is a persuasive bit of acting by Miss Robson as the faithful maid who stood by Cathy throughout her changing fortunes.

To round out the bill, there is a lighter film, "The Kid from Texas," with Dennis O'Keefe and Florence Rice in the prominent parts.

E. F. M.

Across the Centuries On a Bridge of Music

Nadia Boulanger gave one of her characteristically ingenious programs in the Sanders Theater, Cambridge, last night before a large and pleased audience. The forces under her command comprised the Bach Cantata Club, the Longy Chorus and Orchestra, the Chardon String Quartet, and the following vocal and instrumental soloists: Ada MacLeish and Noemie Perugia, sopranos; Nathalie Kedroff, contralto; Hugues Cuenod, tenor; Doda Conrad, bass; James Pappoutsakis and David Kimball, flutes; Wilder Schmalz, oboe; David Glazer, clarinet; Abdon Laus, bassoon; and Henri Girard, double bass.

Mlle. Boulanger is, as a multitude of devoted Boulangistes will readily confirm, a remarkable person. We know of no one, certainly, whose concerts convey so easy and pleasant a sense of the essential timelessness of music. They range freely back and forth through the centuries, passing (as did last night's) from Purcell to Brahms, Schubert, and Mendelssohn, from Aaron Copland to Mozart, from Poulenc to Tallis, from Bach to Stravinsky and Jean Françaix and back again to Bach, leaving no effect either of studied incongruity or self-congratulatory eclecticism or of pedagogic demonstration. This program may have been skillfully but unobstrusively planned to show how composers of widely separated times and places have reacted to similar emotional stimuli, but the hearer was conscious mainly of enjoying a great deal of rare and mostly delightful music of different but not conflicting vintages.

In an opening work by Purcell, "Hear Me, O Lord," for soloists, chorus, celli, and double basses, with Mlle. Boulanger filling out the continuo with her right hand on the pianoforte, while conducting with her left, the performance suffered from a too timorous delicacy of style; but there was little else to complain of in a program too long for detailed consideration. The highly individualized and rhapsodic part writing in Copland's interesting setting for soprano, flute, and clarinet of the poem "As it Fell upon a Day," and Mozart's charming air for soprano and orchestra "Nehmt Meinem Dank," were piquantly juxtaposed. Poulenc in a mood of unusual seriousness and even harshness had produced a "Tenebrae factae sunt" that preceded the Elizabethan Tallis's deeply and simply patterned "O Nata Lux." Between two of Bach's most soothing airs stood the rather self-consciously archaic "Non erubescite" of Stravinsky (to words by Cocteau).

Three witty, sparkling, and delicately scored "Epigrammes" by Jean Françaix—settings of poems by great early French poets—enchanted the audience and were repeated. They were perfectly sung and played by the five solo voices and string quartet. A magnificent motet of Bach's—"Singet dem Herrn"—for chorus and orchestra, with an interpolated chorale and a concluding fugue, was sung with an admirable blend of clarity and virility. It concluded the concert exhilaratingly.

S. S.

Boy Violinist

Alan Reed Tokman, seven-year-old violinist, will make his first public appearance in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon, with Carl Lamson as accompanist. His program will include Handel's Sonata in D major, No. 4; two movements from the Mendelssohn Concerto, and miscellany by Paganini-Kreisler, Kreisler, Debussy-Hartmann, and Beethoven-Auer.

Pauline Chellis Program

Pauline Chellis will present her concert and workshop groups, and young students, in a recital of modern dance (choregraphy by Miss Chellis) at the Bouvé-Boston School of Physical Education on Saturday afternoon. Louise Douçot will be the accompanist. The program:

Rhythms for Children	Children's Group
Techniques and Studies	Workshop Group
Celebration	Workshop Group
Dance for Four	Pauline Chellis, Natalie Daniell, Barbara Wahl and Carol Segal
Coming Round the Mountain	Concert Group
Dances of Play	Children's Group
Portland Fancy	Pauline Chellis

American Music In Scandinavia

Three compositions by Americans will be heard for the first time in the Scandinavian countries when Benjamin Brosbayne, American conductor, directs a concert by the Helsingfors Municipal Orchestra on the evening of May 11. The concert will be radiocast by the Finnish National Network. The works are the Scherzo from Still's "Afro-American" Symphony, Hanson's "Pan and the Priest," and "Dedication" and "In the Garden of Live Flowers," from Taylor's "Looking-Glass" Suite. Sibelius' Fifth Symphony is also on the program.

Miriam Winslow at Pops

Miriam Winslow and Foster Fitz-Simons will dance Christopher Shop Night at the Symphony Hall Pop Concerts, May 25.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

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"Ethel Waters magnificent."—Herald Tribune GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
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MAJESTIC, W. 44 St. Cir. 6-9720. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED and SAT. 2:30. $1.10 to $2.75.

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2—FEATURES—2
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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Chalet in the Forest

By Gunby Hadath

Chapter Six

Day had broken. The sombre mountains overlooking the Col had surrendered dawn's first rosy flush to drop back into greyness and coldness, for although the sun was slowly mounting the heavens, a belt of cloud kept struggling with it for mastery.

But the snows were melting underfoot, so that Michael rejoiced as he forged his way onward and upward, his face to the East and his whole thought centered on pushing forward. He had brushed Zano out of it. He had brushed away thoughts of pursuit. He was picturing himself, as soon as he had mastered this pass, delivered from all anxieties and perplexities and free, if he willed, to restore his attention to Leon.

For Leon's plight was troubling him more and more.

In a sense he felt responsible for the boy. Where was he now? In blind flight or in passive misery? Michael made up his mind to return and find out, if the chance came.

But food! He wanted both food and water. He could carry on little longer unless he found both. Fortunately some wayfarers, or, more likely, a party of climbers who had recently come to this spot, had tossed aside the remains of their lunch in a paper bag. Hard as this broken fare was, he ate it gladly, then climbed to one side and drank from a mountain stream.

Balked Again

After taking a rest, he returned to the track and pressed on, only to find the Col abruptly narrowing to a ravine, with an icy breath sweeping down from the glaciers on one side and on the other a sheer wall of pinnacles and peaks. Across these summits came charging a great shape of cloud while above the glaciers another cloud drifted to meet it.

He felt terribly cabined, as the Col closed in all around him and the clouds, converging, shut out the sky. But presently, in the distance, one misty spur showed which, having reached, he found to be split by a foot-track. Feeling their way down this track came a man and a mule.

Michael stopped and asked his way of the man, who drew to one side and gestured him mutely to pass. So he plunged into the gloominess of this new track, obscured by over-hanging rock and thick larches, until eventually it broadened into a forest.

And then, quite suddenly, he was brought to a standstill, for the path, breaking up, yawned and dropped clean away from him as steeply as a tall cliff drops down to the shore. But in place of the shore was a torrent, swirling and thundering over its rocks.

Oh for Seven League Boots!

This chasm was deep, too wide to leap, but not too wide to impede the peasants, who had spanned it with a wooden bridge broad enough to allow for a mule-cart. The bridge, however, had gone, carried away perhaps in a tempest, or having succumbed to the heavy snows of winter. Its remains were piteously visible.

All too clearly Michael realized the difficulties of his position.

Then he left the track and scrambled through the brushwood in the desperate hope that the gorge might narrow further up. Panting for breath, he presently burst into a clearing where he found apparent preparations afoot for restoring the route by replacing the wrecked bridge with a new one at this spot. Stacks of felled pine trees were waiting in readiness a few paces further on, two of which had been split and planed flat and thrown transversely across the chasm, being just long enough to reach from one side to the other.

He knew, from what he had heard from his father, that the method of bridge-builders is to fix two planks thus, in position in order to cross to and fro at the start of construction. But with builders it was no more than habit. How expect his head to be as steady as theirs, with barely more than the width of his feet on which to move? If these two narrow planks were laid on the floor of a room he could trust them without a tremor, but it was the void underneath which unnerved him. He told himself that had there been anything approaching a handrail he might have plucked up courage although he knew quite well that the planks would sway beneath him. Then, pulling himself together, he faced the fact that unless he crossed he was beaten.

Frustrating Pursuit

Stooping down he removed his boots and hung them round his neck by their laces. He felt for the wallet, and something in the contact gave him courage. Then, drawing a deep breath, he set his feet upon the planks and went forward.

The waters thundering below drummed in his ears, and all the time the planks trembled under his weight, but he steppd along, inch by inch, balancing himself with his arms, until the other side was gained.

At last, when the first tension was over, he sat up and pulled on his boots and, while he was lacing them, he pondered.

Suppose he were being pursued over the Col? It might be so, and at any rate he should not dismiss the contingency. Was this not the very place where he could check that pursuit? Would it matter much to the bridge-builders to find the two preliminary planks gone? Did their annoyance weigh against his need? Every bridge they built was started in the same way, and they could speedily, he reflected, replace those two pine trunks, while neither he nor Leon could ever repair the dangerous situation which would arise if Zano succeeded in his designs.

At each end, the planks were secured by ropes attached to piles driven stoutly into the earth. On all fours, he crept to the brink of the bank he had gained and, whipping out his jack-knife, slashed at the fastenings. It was hard and patient work, but at last the ropes parted, and as they did so the two planks dropped and swung uselessly over the void, held only by their lashings on the further side.

Then, rejoicing that at last he could not be followed, he rested once again before going on. He was more weary than he knew, but presently was rewarded by the glimpse of broken pasturage in the distance, and after another stiff spell, the afternoon sun broke out capriciously, revealing a hillside flecked with cattle, and the figure of a boy squatting cross-legged on the ground.

(To Be Continued Next Thursday)

The Story So Far

A bold dash into the night with precious photographs and drawings that held secrets of the frontier, took Michael Ennis from the clutches of Zano, agent of a foreign power, and his two henchmen. Now he must gain the narrow Col that pierced the mountains and head for home. Unwittingly, Michael had found himself the center of a political conspiracy. Having traveled from England to a little deserted chalet belonging to his father, high on a densely forested Alpine mountain, Michael was astonished to find it occupied. The intrduer, a strange young man named Leon, confessed that he was in the employ of Zano and was taking photographs of the frontier. Zano and his two henchmen arrived unexpectedly. Leon bolted into the forest; Michael returned to seize the photographs and drawings.

Photograph through courtesy of Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Visit to an Aquarium

"Fish," by Mabel Dwight, is a lithograph. Miss Dwight is interested in portraying people, especially when they are acting naturally. Here we may see how interested they are in the fish as they swim about in the tank of an aquarium. Miss Dwight does not try to make people look more elegant or more handsome than they really are; sometimes she even emphasizes their pointed noses and double chins and stocky forms. How well she has captured their intentness in this picture!

Among the Spring Books

Book Reviews

Where Caravans Crossed

A strong and stirring tale of adventure is "The Sword of Roland Arnot," by Agnes Danforth Hewes, in which the mysteries of the Twin Swords of Khaleel are dexterously unfolded through the experiences of the son of a Frankish merchant at Damascus in the fifteenth century. More than a century had passed in the French family of Arnot since the return of the Crusade warrior who was the young hero of a previous tale by the same author, "A Boy of the Lost Crusade."

Jacques Arnot and his son Philippe had left their ancestral home near Lyons to carry on trade in the splendid old Arab city of Damascus.

At sixteen, Philippe had arrived at the age for the fulfillment of an oft repeated promise of his father's that he should then fare forth in charge of goods in the Acca Caravan on the journey across the Houran, the great wheat field to the south of Damascus that had always been the crossroads for caravans bound seaward or inland. The safety of their merchandise was in such peril that trustworthy guides and cameleers could not even be bribed into service. The strong and mighty Ruwalla tribe had resorted to extreme measures in plotting against the traders.

Philippe Arnot unwittingly played into their hands and by his rashness lost for a time the family emblem of honor. The thrilling experiences, however, that ensued for him out on the Houran led to its final recovery, and a further discovery, with a true understanding of the Arabic letters on its hilt.

Paging the Senecas

On an April night in the opening chapter of "Land for My Sons," by Maribelle Cormack and William P. Alexander, a northeast wind was blowing inland upon the Scottish frontier settlement in western Pennsylvania. In the old Scott tavern by the Donegal Church were gathered members of the Marshall family listening to the swaying of the top branches of the Donegal Oak in the coastal storm and for the sound of hoofbeats on the road. With the riders, news was expected from Lancaster of the darker storm that was brewing still further north.

From Philadelphia had come word that the folk in Boston would endure no more. Colonel Hugh Peden was, however, of the firm opinion that the first duty of the Pennsylvanians, even though the British closed their ports and ruined the commerce of all the colonies, was home defense in case the Senecas from across the Alleghenies plundered the settlements. Some scout would have to find out the intentions of the Senecas.

Thus it happened that just about the same time that Paul Revere was making his midnight ride in the north, the young frontiersman, Michael Marshall, of Lancaster, faced west on the forest trail to the banks of the Conemaugh frequented by the Scotch traders.

Not only is the story a genuinely fine frontier tale of the American Revolution, but a splendid chronicle of a sturdy home builder with an indomitable spirit to clear lands for sons who were to come after him.

Teacher of Indians

The name, Wichipitowan, Blue Star, was given by the Sioux Indians in Dakota more than fifty years ago to the young woman, Corabelle Fellows, who courageously fared forth to teach among them. In a recent book under the title, "Blue Star," have been gathered the reminiscences of her childhood in the East and the experiences of her young womanhood as a pioneer teacher on the great Western prairies.

The pictures throughout are photographs of family, friends, or places that add to the intimacy of the experiences here revealed. Mutual affection and understanding grew up strongly between the Indians and this earnest worker among them and through her experiences we gain enlightening information of many of the social customs of the red men. The story of Blue Star's life is a definite contribution to source material and adds an interesting chapter in the history of the early American frontier.

A Dog of Character

Everything that Bat, the bull terrier, saw or heard or smelled sent tingles of pleasure up and down his spine when he would set forth on his adventures on a sunny autumn morning. There were many jobs for him to attend to along with Farmer Ben Avery. There had been the fence he watched repaired after the chestnut hunter had plunged into it.

That day had been one of Bat's last ones spent on Willowbridge Farm. June Faulkner was the luckless rider—and, after a very short acquaintance with Bat, had lost little time in urging his good points upon her father.

Hardships with strangers, too, fell to his lot, but he was a dog of character that could make his life that of a hero. His tale is told in "Bat, the Story of a Bull Terrier," by Stephen W. Meader.

Marionettes

Eleven plays for marionettes, which should not require elaborate professional equipment to produce, have appeared in a new book called "Magic Strings," by Remo Bufano. Plots of different types have been chosen by this expert puppeteer. Some of the short plays have ideas suggested by Aesop's Fables. One of these "Aesop's Jungle" is full of comical nonsense. Another, "The Three Partners," a comic tragedy, has its roots in the fable "A Lion, the Fox, and the Ass."

Most of the plays are short, and several amusing skits for curtain raisers are included. The longest is in five scenes, and is a fairy tale—"Seven at a Blow."

The collection has fresh and entertaining material that will be welcomed by all who enjoy the puppet show.

A Mine of Treasure

An anthology of prose and poetry, selected and edited by Lillian Hollowell, entitled "A Book of Children's Literature," would be an asset of intrinsic value and wondrous interest in an older girl's library.

The collection of fairy tales alone, the traditional and the modern, is a small library in itself. The selections are made from the fairy lore of all countries and are arranged to show sources. The modern fairy tales are divided by century, the nineteenth and the twentieth, and are followed by fables, myths, legends, and hero tales.

The prose selections end with animal and other nature stories and realistic stories. At the end of all of these sections valuable material is given for study and discussion, and also very complete bibliographies.

The poetry collections begin with the traditional, Mother Goose and the early ballads. The modern poetry dates from the early part of the eighteenth century.

There is such richness in the content of this book and such an appreciation of literary values that it is a source of power for true understanding of the finest in children's literature. Many high school students interested in general literature cannot fail to find "reading for fun" in discovering this mine of treasure.

Mary Adeline Whitney.

The Sword of Roland Arnot, by Agnes Danforth Hewes. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2.50

Land for My Sons, by Maribelle Cormack and William P. Alexander. New York: D. Appleton-Century Co. $2.00.

Blue Star, by Kunigunde Duncan. Told from the life of Corabelle Fellows. Caldwell, Idaho: Caxton Printers Ltd. $2.50.

Bat, The Story of a Bull Terrier, by Stephen W. Meader. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. $2.00.

Magic Strings, by Remo Bufano. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

A Book of Children's Literature, by Lillian Hollowell. New York and Toronto: Farrar & Rhinehart, Inc. $5.00.

Who Wants to Compete?

Girls and boys who read The Young Folks' Page and The Children's Page of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to compete in a monthly contest for the best letter or essay submitted in each of three classes of entries. Three good books will be awarded in this contest every month—one for the best letter or essay chosen from those sent in by girls and boys from 15 to 17 years of age; one for the best submitted by girls and boys from 12 to 14 years of age and one for the best sent in by children up to and including 11 years of age.

In the letters or essays, you may write about any stories or articles that have been published on either of the Monitor's junior pages. Or, you may send us reviews or criticisms of any book you have read that has been reviewed in the book review columns of either of the junior pages.

Manuscripts should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories. They should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet. Manuscripts submitted by girls and boys from 12 to 17 years old should be from 200 to 300 words. Those submitted by children under 12 years old should be from 150 to 200 words long.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her own unaided work.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

If none of the papers submitted in any one of the classes, in some particular month, are good enough to deserve an award, the award will be withheld for that month.

Any girl or boy who reads the junior pages of the Monitor is eligible to compete, except those in the immediate families of employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

Peter White's Contest
Junior Department
1 Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Manuscripts received in this office by the afternoon of the last day of every month will be considered as entries for that month. Announcements of the successful contestants will be made during the following month, as soon as the entries can be assembled and judged.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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Commerce and Finance

Price-Fixing and Profits Curb Seen in Event of Hostilities

Business and Industry

Banking Seen Hit By Business Drop And Apprehension

HOT SPRINGS, Va. (AP) — The Economic Policy Commission of the American Bankers' Association in a report said increased money supply, decreased business, fear of the future and magnification of Government were chief factors adversely affecting banking here and abroad.

The customers of banking throughout the world, the report added, were asking for fewer and smaller loans than formerly and were unwilling to pay as much for accommodation.

"The progressive decrease in lending rates are the best evidence of the eagerness with which bankers welcome borrowers, but the shrinking volume of loans and falling rates charged for them, shows clearly that borrowed funds are not worth as much to the business man as they used to be," the commission reported.

The commission said that in 15 leading nations there was an average increase in volume of bank note circulation between 1930 and 1938 of 37 per cent and in the United States of 49 per cent and that this increase was not accompanied by a corresponding increase in the amount of business transacted.

The report stated that while the fear of war does exist, "there is another kind of fear, lesser in degree but more continued in its process," which it "might be well to designate" as doubt about the future.

The report asserted that banks are "seeking new loans more persistently than ever before in our banking history," and that "they are everywhere instituting new developments and modifying their lending methods and policies in order to attract new loans.

"Their eagerness to lend," it says, "is the best guarantee that applications from small business will receive willing consideration and that decisions reached will be favorable if the conditions of the proposed loan make that possible."

Supporting its argument, the commission cited the experience of the Federal Reserve banks and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which received broad powers in 1934 to make loans to business. "For five years," it says, "these powers have been vigorously exercised through the 67 offices of these two agencies.

"They have been making longer loans on more generous terms than good banking practice has previously sanctioned. The total that they succeeded in lending is now less than 1 per cent of the total present commercial loans of banks."

Referring to the experience of these agencies, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in its monthly review of last August said: "In general the experience of this bank with this type of loan indicates that the income received, even at rates as high as 6 per cent, is not adequate to cover expenses and losses."

Deficit of Class 1 Roads for 2 Months Of 1939 Is Smaller

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that the nation's Class 1 railroads had a net deficit of $33,485,000 after fixed charges in the first two months of 1939.

This compared with a net deficit of $77,725,000 after fixed charges in the first two months of 1938.

For February alone, the Class 1 railroads had a net deficit of $24,364,000 after fixed charges, compared with a net deficit of $44,405,000 after fixed charges in February, 1938.

The Class 1 carriers in February had a net railway operating income (before fixed charges) of $18,591,000 compared with a net railway operating deficit of $1,909,000 in February, 1938.

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Legal Pressure Forcing Divorce Of Related Corporate Functions

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Recent protests of ship operators against the "commodity clause" in the Wheeler-Truman bill form an interesting reflection on the modern trend toward enforced divorce of various kinds of business from each other.

The commodity clause was written into the Interstate Commerce Act in 1906, to prevent rails from mining coal and coal mines from owning rails, because some of the railroads were discriminating against other men's coal though they were chartered as common carriers. Both the Wheeler-Truman and the Lea bill would put coastwise shipping under the ICC, and so the commodity clause would automatically take effect unless an exemption were written in.

Trouble is that a large part, and by and large the most successful part of our merchant marine is industrially owned. Such important units as Grace, Matson, United Fruit, Isthmian, and Calmar, owe their origin, if not their present existence, to transporting cargo in which they have a proprietary interest. One of the most successful of our merchant fleets is that of the U. S. Steel Corporation and another is owned by Standard Oil of New Jersey. These companies' cargo ships, specially designed for particular functions, pick up a substantial additional revenue by occasional chartering, sometimes even to competitors, and their operations would be seriously jeopardized by this rule.

Segregation Popularized

The principle of business divorce, however, has become more and more of a political vogue in recent years. A bill has been introduced over and over into Congress to divorce oil pipe line operation from the production of oil. Most of the country's pipe-line mileage is owned by big and well-known producers. Troublesome disruption would occur here.

Bills also appear regularly for the divorce of production from refining and distribution in the oil industry. In fact the large companies, to avoid the growing burden of chain-store taxes, have been quietly selling their gas stations in many states to private individuals.

Contrariwise, there has been some pressure for several years to force the big chain stores to divorce their manufacturing units. In fact Representative Wright Patman had the chain stores and the mail order houses seriously worried a couple of years ago by threatening to follow up the Robinson-Patman Act with a law to force the divorce of all manufacturing and distributing organizations, practically eliminating the so-called "vertical" form of corporate or industrial organization. Distributors who had gone into manufacturing, and manufacturers like Real Silk and many others who had gone into distributing, would have been split apart.

Divorce Theory Invoked

The principle of divorce has been frequently invoked by the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice, conspicuously in the consent decree obtained last year which resulted in the splitting apart of the connections between automobile manufacturers and their automobile finance companies.

Divorce of related functions was applied to the utilities in the Utility Act of 1935, which not only called for the divorce of the "horizontal" corporate groupings of operating companies in electric holding systems, but also required the divorce of engineering servicing companies or their mutualization.

Divorce has been widely enforced in the financial community. The Banking Act of 1933 required within one year the divorce of investment from commercial banking. In the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Congress required the SEC to report on the advisability and feasibility of forcing the divorce of the broker from the dealer-function, which would drive investment bankers out of the brokerage business and brokers out of the investment banking business, and if strictly applied would force the separation of floor commission brokers from floor traders, and might even have crippled the operations of specialists and odd-lot brokers and dealers. Little has been done, because the practical difficulties immediately became obvious, but the Stock Exchange is still working on plans which would put pressure on houses doing a combined business to divide like an amoeba. The SEC is preparing to ask Congress to divorce investment trusts from banking sponsors.

The Practical Difficulties

Right down the line these efforts at putting asunder what business interests have put together encounters practical difficulties. Sometimes these merely consist in the legal work of unscrambling corporate structures, distributing stock, changing names and moving offices.

Sometimes they would wipe out the same kind of obvious economies as are seen in every little cross-roads town where the post-office, general store, and social center are under one and the same proprietor. Examples are the overhead economies of security broker-dealer consolidation, and the operating economies to an industrial water carrier of picking up cash cargoes now and then in otherwise empty hulls.

In politics the trend has been opposite. Marriages of more and more strangely mated operations increase. The government is going into farm banking, electric power, shipping, cotton storage, retail food distribution, and a host of other things. States and municipalities are being encouraged into distribution of electricity, insurance, and other ventures.

The TVA runs dams, schools, farms, fertilizer production and other ventures more or less related. The device of the corporate holding company, which has been so useful in business but which is there so disliked by politicians and statesmen, is widely used by governmental bodies, conspicuously the United States Treasury.

Italy Cuts Import Balance in Quarter

ROME — (AP) — Italian foreign trade for the first quarter of 1939 showed a substantial reduction in the nation's unfavorable trade balance compared with the like period a year ago.

Figures just released gave the following:

A reduction in the excess of imports over exports from 1,159,000,000 lire ($60,963,400) to 476,418,000 lire ($25,058,586).

Exports for the first quarter totaled 1,861,000,000 lire ($97,888,600) against 1,914,000,000 ($100,676,400) in 1938.

Imports totaled 2,337,000,000 lire ($122,926,200) compared to 3,073,000,000 lire ($161,639,800).

G. M. to Spend Less For Plant in 1939

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—General Motors Corp. will spend about $10,000,000 for new plant investment during 1939, John T. Smith, Vice-President, told stockholders at the annual meeting. This compared with $17,000,000 in 1938 and over $60,000,000 in 1937.

Mr. Smith pointed out this was small in comparison with preceding years because of extensive plant additions in 1937.

Darling & Co., Charged With Monopoly Practices

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced it had charged Darling & Co., Inc., dealer in hides, fertilizers and allied products, with practices "tending to hinder competition and create a monopoly."

The company has headquarters in Chicago, and branches in many eastern and mid-western states.

The Commission said that the company has paid and is paying, in localities in which it meets competition in the purchase of raw materials, "prices higher than justified by trade conditions and so high as to be prohibitive to its competitors."

Goodyear Common Dividend

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. directors have declared a $1.25 dividend on $5 convertible preferred stock and a 25-cent dividend on common stock, payable June 15 to stockholders of record May 15.

Wheat Stocks Near Record High April 1

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Crop Reporting Board estimated stock of wheat in interior mills, elevators and warehouses on Ajril 1 at 92,646,000 bushels. Stocks in these positions a year ago were 723,496,000 bushels.

The board said present stocks were the second largest ever recorded for April 1. They were exceeded only by the stocks of 95,907,000 bushels in 1933.

Adding wheat stocks in these positions to those held on farms April 1 gave a total of 281,736,000 bushels, the board said. This total campared with 198,148,000 bushels on April 1 last year and 191,788,000 bushels for the 1931-37 average.

The April 1 stocks in interior mills, elevators, warehouses and on farms were divided by classes as follows:

Hard red winter 98,242,000 bushels; soft red winter 45,796,000; hard red spring 74,906,000; durum 20,700,000, and white 42,092,000.

U. S. Canada's Best Customer in March

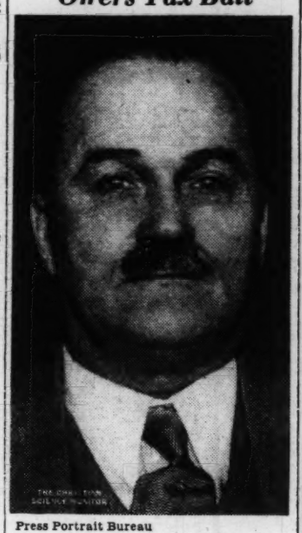
OTTAWA (CP)—The United States was Canada's best customer in March, exports to that country totaling $31,532,474 compared with $23,536,625 in March, 1938, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported. Canada's total exports in March was $76,149,382 compared with $61,727,338.

The United Kingdom was Canada's second best customer with a total of $26,071,663 against $27,765,518, followed by Australia with $3,309,480 against $3,123,327 and Japan with $2,393,650 compared with $2,710,025.

Calif. Retail Sales Increase

SAN FRANCISCO—Department store sales in California during February rose 6 per cent over the like month a year earlier, as against a 2 per cent decline nationally, according to the current Business Outlook of the Wells Fargo Bank. Sales for the first two months averaged 3 per cent above the like 1938 period. Retail sales of 4,353 "independent" stores in January ran 4.5 per cent ahead of January 1938 volume, with the biggest gain (24 per cent) reported by establishments selling lumber and building material.

Offers Tax Bait



Press Portrait Bureau

Charles Dunning
Finance Minister of Canada.

Says Most of Gold, Silver Sent to U. S. In '38 Was for Goods

WASHINGTON (AP)—Dr. Amos E. Taylor, finance expert of the Commerce Department, said the bulk of the $1,864,000,000 worth of foreign gold and silver which came into the United States last year was sent to pay for American merchandise.

In his annual compilation of the "balance of international payments," Dr. Taylor pointed out that American merchandise exports exceeded imports in 1938 by $1,133,000,000 and that after deducting American payments to foreign steamship companies and other service payments, foreigners still owed the United States $96,000,000 for merchandise and services, which was paid for out of metal shipments.

In addition, foreigners made $430,000,000 of capital investments here for which they shipped gold, leaving an unexplained item of $469,000,000 which foreigners paid the United States, probably mostly through secret transactions of the Treasury's stabilization fund.

In 1937, foreigners owed the United States only $15,000,000 for merchandise and services, and a much larger part of the $1,469,000,000 of metal sent here that year went into capital investments.

Dr. Taylor also pointed out that in the first half of 1938 foreigners also withdrew huge amounts of capital from the United States, only to return even larger amounts in the fall because of the Czecho-Slovakian crisis.

Cities Service Plan Is to Avoid Status As Holding Company

DOVER, Del. (AP)—Cities Service Company holds authorization from its stockholders to turn over all common stock and an undivided 10 per cent interest in the preferred stock of Cities Service Power & Light Co. to trustees as security for all outstanding debentures of Cities Service Co.

The authorization, made at the annual meeting, was proposed by the management of Cities Service Co., as a method of divesting itself of direct working control of Cities Service Power & Light, the main utility holding company in the Cities Service system.

By the terms of the authorization, the trustees would receive voting rights on the stocks.

The Cities Service Co., primarily engaged in the oil business, still has an application pending before the Securities and Exchange Commission for exemption from the provisions of the Public Utility Holding Company Act which defines 10 per cent stock ownership of a utility company as tantamount to control.

Allied Chemical's Sales Up 15 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Allied Chemical & Dye Corp.'s sales in the first three months ran about 15 per cent ahead of the like period last year, H. F. Atherton, President, said at the annual shareholders' meeting. Earnings, he added, exceeded the dividend requirements of $1.50 a share on the common stock for the quarter.

No material change in sales has been apparent so far in April, Mr. Atherton observed.

Trade Seen Improving Between U. S., Netherlands

WASHINGTON (AP)—An American commercial attache returning from the Hague asserted that tension between Germany and the Netherlands may vastly improve trade between the Netherlands and the United States.

Jesse F. Van Wickel, the Hague Attache, reported to the Commerce Department that currency difficulties and the inferior quality of German products, in some cases, were also factors in the situation.

Mr. Van Wickel said Germany had the trade advantage of proximity but the size of German-Netherland trade "is so large that if only a portion of it could be switched to United States sources, as the result of the combined efforts of those businessmen in the Netherlands who are now unfavorably disposed toward Germany and those desirous of employing this opportunity to buy in the United States, that small portion would represent a considerable value."

Dominion Offers Tax Exemption As Spur to Industry

OTTAWA (CP) — A tempting tax-exemption bait was held out to productive industry by Finance Minister Charles Dunning in his annual budget message and review of the 1938-39 fiscal year, in an attempt to call idle dollars out of retirement and revitalize Canadian business.

Mr. Dunning described the $60,000,000 deficit for the fiscal year 1939-40, started last April 1, and the estimated $55,666,000 deficit for 1938-39 as regrettable but not alarming if Canadians with idle dollars only would put them to work.

Rather than increase taxes to meet the budgetary situation, he launched measures designed to produce increased revenues from the present taxation by bringing about an increased national income.

Exemptions From Tax

Foremost among these is the granting of a credit against income tax to all firms proceeding with construction, plant extension or improvement within the next year, equal to 10 per cent of the amount of capital expended.

Other changes in the act will affect mining companies. Any metalliferous mine coming into production after Dec. 31, 1939, and prior to Jan. 1, 1943, shall be exempt from income tax for the first three fiscal periods following commencement of production.

Dividends paid by metalliferous mines to Canadian companies during the time such mines are exempt from taxation under Section 89 of the act, shall be exempt in the hands of such Canadian company.

The tax imposed at the source of payments by Canadian debtors to non-residents in respect of films, whether copyrighted or not, is to be increased to five per cent on the total amount of such payments. It is now five per cent on 40 per cent of the total.

Excise Tax Removed

A $14,000 exemption limit is imposed on salaries, bonuses, directors' fees, or other remunerations paid by Canadian companies to nonresidents. That is, the total exemption to be allowed a Canadian company in respect to such payments shall not exceed $14,000.

The 3 per cent import excise tax was removed from all goods entering Canada under the intermediate or British preferential tariff rates but remains on goods entering under the general tariff. The budget thus went a bit further than the government was required to do pursuant to the United States trade agreement.

Under that treaty Canada undertook to remove the tax from all commodities mentioned in the agreement coming from the United States. This meant that it had to be removed from all such commodities entering from any favored nation.

Some 77 changes were made in the customs tariff. Most of them were reductions. Increases in the rates on cocoa beans, fresh tomatoes, bananas, dextrines, corn meal, corn for distilling, tin, rubber, combs, cocoa mats and matting were announced.

Engineering Firm's Business Expands

PITTSBURGH (AP)—George T. Ladd, President of United Engineering & Foundry Company, told stockholders foreign markets had "contributed generously" to the company's output and justified every effort made in developing them.

The company's machinery business, he said, began a "promising rise" in the third quarter of 1938 and roll sales showed improvement in the fourth quarter.

"We are hopeful that this improvement will be maintained," he added. "Present world conditions make prediction of future results inadvisable, but we are confident of America's industrial future whatever happens 'over there.'"

In reviewing the annual report for 1938, he said that for the third successive year the company's earnings exceeded the annual record of any of the first 35 years of its existence. The net earnings of $3,192,618, equal to $3.82 a common share, were second only to the previous year, when $4,043,644, or $4.86 a common share, was earned.

Mr. Ladd disclosed machinery and engineering service outlets had been established in France, Australia, England and Canada. A branch plant has been formed in Japan for the manufacture of rolling equipment for use only in Japan and China.

Otis Elevator Co.'s Head Predicts Substantial Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Jesse H. Van Alstyne, President of the Otis Elevator Co., expressed the belief in remarks to stockholders at the annual meeting that the company in the next six months would do substantially better than in the comparable period last year.

He said its gross business in the first three months increased 10 per cent over the 1938 period, with net earnings higher also.

Frisco Deficit Smaller

ST. LOUIS (AP)—With net railway operating income in March of $34,854, the Frisco Railroad reported it ended the first quarter of the year with a net railway operating deficit of only $141,205, as compared with a deficit of $729,949 for the first three months of 1938.

Strict Control of Commodity Prices Seen in Event of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—No business man can afford to blind himself to the dangers of a major embroilment overseas, according to the Standard Statistics Company.

While it is likely that no one really knows what events will take place, continues the report, it might be well to consider to some extent the possible effect upon business should a war occur.

It is not entirely safe to draw upon the 1914-18 record as the pattern for the next war experience, but cut to fit the change in the times, the application of the earlier experience can be a helpful tool in aiding the business man through the possible changes that would come about under a war economy.

The role which the Government would occupy in the business picture in any future war would be much more important and of far broader scope than during the World War.

Control of Prices

Contrary to popular impression at this time, the Government did not actually fix prices on important commodities in 1918. Wheat and flour were the only staples on which prices were set. The attempted control over other prices was through limitations on profit margins, and on June 16, 1918, wholesale profit margins were fixed on a number of commodities such as sugar, lard and lard substitutes, cereals, hams and bacon and a long list of canned and packaged foods.

An anti-profiteering decree was also issued in 1918 affecting retailers profit margins on a number of commodities. Among these were flour, sugar, canned vegetables, fish, lard, oatmeal, evaporated milk, rice, butter and eggs.

Another war measure was the Food Control Act of 1917 which granted the President authority to license persons engaged in the food industry, and through the Food Administration, to prescribe conditions under which food dealers might operate. By the end of 1918, there were a total of 263,737 individuals and firms under license, including bakers, saltwater fishermen, near-beer manufacturers, and dealers in coffee, sugar and other products.

Sugar Controlled

All sugar handlers were put under license shortly after the passage of the Food Act, and by October, 1917, the industry was under Government control, with manufacturers and jobbers limited to 50 per cent of their normal supply. Purchases by the public were restricted to 5 to 10 pounds, later reduced to 2 to 5 pounds. Retailers were forbidden to sell more than 3 pounds per person per month.

By agreement with producers, the beet sugar price was set at $7.25 a hundredweight, but was subsequently raised to $7.35, then to $7.45. Sugar rose to its peak levels in the summer of 1920, 18 months after the end of the war.

The foregoing, of course, applies only to that period during which the United States was actually engaged in war. Prior to that time, the rise in commodity prices was at a much steeper rate. For all of that, the advance was very slow in getting under way. The European war had been going on for a full year before there was any positive upward move in prices. As a matter of fact, following a slight bulge immediately after war was declared in 1914, commodity prices drifted gradually lower during the remainder of the year.

The first nine months of 1915 were featured by a stable price level. By the end of the summer, however, an upward move started which gathered sharp momentum in the final half of 1916 and the first half of 1917. Because of the various curbs imposed after the United States became embroiled, the rise was checked in the summer of 1917, but it was renewed in the spring of 1918.

Price Fixing Planned

What of commodity prices during a wer? That depends upon the degree to which the United States participates. Outright price-fixing is planned by the Government if we should enter the war, and it is a foregone conclusion that prices for farm products would be set at levels much higher than those now prevailing. In line with the policy of curbing excess war profits, however, it is doubtful whether there would be a rise in other commodities so steep as that during the World War.

During the World War, farmers in the United States attained a level of income never reached before or since. Gross farm income reached its peak in 1919, the year following the Armistice, when the total was close to $17,000,000,000. This compares with $12,000,000,000 in 1929, and $7,000,000,000 to $8,000,000,000 in the years preceding the war.

As a matter of fact, it is only in times of unusual foreign demand that the full acreage under cultivation in the United States can be profitably used. Much of the grief among farmers in late years is traceable to the effects of the World War, when the acreage was expanded under the pressure of war needs. That land was never taken out of cultivation when the overseas demand subsided during the 1920s, with the result that chronic overproduction has plagued American agriculture.

Finished Product Demanded

This is not to say that Europe would be an outlet for large quantities of raw cotton, wheat, and other products of which we have a surplus. What Europe would want is the finished product; thus the increased demand would come from domestic processors who had received export orders.

Because of current large surpluses in this country, the rise in prices would probably be much more restrained than during the years of the World War, when statistical positions were more favorable. Nevertheless, the farmer would be almost certain to benefit materially from war, whether or not it involved the United States.

Immediately after war was declared in 1914, there was a sharp expansion in the foreign trade of the United States. Exports moved up rapidly but some time elapsed before imports showed any particular advance. By early 1917, we were exporting a dollar volume of merchandise more than three times that shipped abroad in 1914. The rise in imports, however, was still quite modest. The sharp rise in these came only after the war had ended.

Export Trade Changes

The nature of our export trade changed quite substantially during the war years. In 1914, before the outbreak, we were exporting about twice as much finished goods as raw materials (dollar value). For six months after hostilities started, our crude material shipments rose much more steeply than our shipments of manufactures. But after that, Europe's man power was needed on the battlefields, and a shortage of factory help developed. The demand shifted from raw materials to finished goods. By the time the United States entered the war, we were exporting more than four times as much manufactures as crude materials.

We cannot be so sure, however, that either our total trade or the composition of our exports will change during a war as it did during the past. That depends upon what form of neutrality policy we adopt.

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Reserve Board's Index for March Holds Unchanged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — March industrial output held at about the same level as in February, according to the Federal Reserve Board's index of industrial production, which last month stood at 88, unchanged from the previous month's figure.

In the first quarter industrial production averaged 99, increasing less than seasonally after a rapid rise in the final half of 1938. The index averaged 101 in the last quarter of 1938.

After allowing for seasonal factors, retail sales on the whole were about equal in volume to the final quarter of last year. In March sales at department stores and mail order houses increased somewhat more than seasonally, the board reported.

Discussing the production situation, the board said that while steel mill activity was at 54 per cent of capacity in March, slightly higher than in the two preceding months, automobile production increased less than seasonally, retail sales of cars fluctuating around a level considerably higher than last year, but lower than in 1936 and 1937.

Stocks of cars in dealers' hands were reported declining in March, following an increase to a seasonally high level. The increased production in the machinery industries which began last summer continued in March, and lumber production increased less than seasonally from the relatively low level of recent months.

Data for the first three weeks of April revealed a reduction in steel ingot production, and automobile production was about the same as in the latter part of March.

Freight car loadings showed less than the customary advance from February to March; the general level of wholesale prices declined from 77 per cent of the 1926 average to 76 per cent; bank credit facilities continued swollen, and prices of government bonds continued at high levels.

Crude Oil Demand In May Estimated Below a Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines estimated the May market demand for crude oil at 3,425,200 barrels daily or a total of 106,180,000 barrels.

This was 8,800 barrels less than the April estimate and 3,500 less than the actual demand in May, 1938.

The bureau estimated runs to stills at 3,260,600 barrels daily which was almost 60,000 barrels higher than the actual runs last May.

Daily average crude oil production and runs to stills during the four weeks March 4 to April 1, the bureau said, were 3,396,000 and 3,203,000 barrels respectively. During this period total crude oil stocks increased 2,737,000 barrels. Foreign stocks declined 368,000 barrels, making the decline in domestic crude stocks 3,105,000 barrels or 111,000 daily.

The bureau estimated the domestic May demand for motor fuel at 48,000,000 barrels or 7 per cent more than in May, 1938.

Argentine Imports From U. S. Decline; From Reich Expand

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—A report of the Argentine Finance Ministry for the first quarter of 1939 showed a continued slump in importation of goods from the United States.

Purchases from Germany rose rapidly, although they have not reached the 1938 level. Argentine shipments to Germany, however, compare unfavorably with those of 1938, Germany being ousted from second place among Argentina's customers by the United States.

Imports from the United States for the first three months of this year were valued at 44,178,000 pesos (nominally $13,695,000), as compared with 69,961,000 pesos (nominally $21,687,000) for the same period of last year.

Exports to the United States increased from 28,868,000 pesos (nominally $8,949,000) in the first quarter of 1938 to 43,551,000 pesos (nominally $13,500,000) for the first quarter of this year.

Imports from Germany fell from 41,788,000 pesos to 34,467,000, and Argentine exports to Germany from 53,666,000 pesos to 29,755,000.

Big Gold Shipments On Way to the U. S.

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., April 21 (AP)—The flight of gold to the United States continued today with shipments of £12,600,000 ($58,842,000) loaded here

The Manhattan sailed for New York with £9,000,000 and the Champlain with £3,600,000.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	500,000
Previos day	584,260
1939 volume to date	82,436,425
1938 volume to date	77,135,784

Selected Stocks Gain Moderately In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—Strength of aircrafts gave the stock market a cheerful appearance today and gains ran to around 2 points for favorites.

Dealings were fairly active in the forenoon, but subsequently slackened to a ripple. Prices were under the best near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 500,000 shares.

It was another "Wait-for-Hitler" day as traders kept commitments relatively light pending tomorrow's speech of the Fuehrer before the Reichstag. This was expected to be an answer to the Roosevelt peace plea already turned down by Benito Mussolini.

There were a few encouraging news spots in the day's budget, but foreign affairs, as in the past several weeks, tended to keep domestic developments in the background.

Aircrafts in Lead

London, Amsterdam, and Paris markets turned in a slow and mixed performance. Bonds and commodities were no better than steady.

Favored the greater part of the time were Douglas Aircraft, Curtiss-Wright "A," Glenn Martin, Sperry, Boeing, du Pont, Sears Roebuck, International Harvester, Allied Chemical, Eastman Kodak, Chrysler, Kennecott, and Texas Corp.

Narrow were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Goodyear, Anaconda, and American Telephone.

Lockheed and Bell Aircraft pushed up in the Curb, but most other stocks held to a slim groove.

The rush of European "democratic" and "dictator" powers to line up allies continued to confuse market followers, although majority opinion in financial offices seemed to be that the world would escape a war at this time.

Stimulating the aviation was the announement the War Department had signed for the purchase of 571 fighting planes, with the total to be spent in expanding America's aerial fleet set at around $50,000,000.

Steels were not particularly responsive to reports the British were inquiring here for 100,000 tons of metal designed for construction of air raid shelters. The soft-coal tie-up, it was feared, if not ended soon, would put a severe crimp in mill operations.

The hurry to garner fuel supplies was reflected in a more than seasonal jump in last week's freight loadings, published today. The further upturn was due mainly to heavy coal shipments.

U. S. Bonds Rise

Firmness of U. S. Treasury bonds contrasted with uneven prices of corporation issues today.

The Treasurys, gaining upwards of 8-32 point in some instances, established several new highs for the year.

Among corporate loans, Philadelphia Company 5s were more than a point higher. But other utilities, rails and industrials generally balanced off their gains and losses, among them Bethlehem Steel 3¾s, Southern Railway 4s, and American & Foreign Power 5s.

Quotations in foreign issues were equally irregular.

Wheat at Highest Level Since January

CHICAGO, April 27 (AP)—All wheat futures contracts sold above 70 cents a bushel today, highest since January, as the market advanced a cent in the final hour due to increased buying inspired by fear of more serious winter wheat deterioration.

There was a good commercial trade, although no domestic export business could be confirmed. Short covering and purchasing by eastern and southwest interests stimulated the price rally. Pit brokers said there were unconfirmed reports of the spread of crop damage northward into Nebraska.

Wheat closed ½-1⅛ higher than yesterday, May 70⅞-¾, July 70⅜-¼; corn unchanged to ⅜ lower, May 48⅛-¼, July 50-49⅞; oats ⅛-¼ higher.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market headed downward today as Prime Minister Chamberlain's speech Wednesday inspired new caution. British funds sagged as much as ¾ point. Trans-Atlantics, however, moved up in wake of Wall Street improvement. Among industrials main declining movements were in the heavier shares. Commodity issues moved evenly without attracting much attention.

Paris: The Bourse found a steady footing in quiet dealings today. Rentes closed unchanged to 30 centimes up but Bank of France dipped 50 francs. Royal Dutch was down more than 100 francs while Suez Canal added around 50.

Liverpool: The cotton trade was doubtful as to whether the American export subsidy plan would be put through, resulting in a scarcity of offerings in the futures market today. Local buying and some offtake from American interests advanced prices to final net gains of 10 to 13 points.

Exchange Seat Price $60,000

NEW YORK (AP)—A membership in the New York Stock Exchange has been transferred for $60,000, an increase of $9,000 over the previous sale April 11, which duplicated the 1938 low, also the lowest since 1918. Highest price paid this year was $70,000 on March 8.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	1	55½	55½	55½	+1½
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	1	32½	32½	32½	Apr24
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.20e)	17	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
25	19⅝	Adam-Mill (½g)	5	19¾	19¾	19¾	Apr18
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	9	20¾	20¼	20¾	Apr21
65⅝	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	6	50¾	50¼	50¼	— ¼
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr21
10	6⅝	Alaska Jun (1)	3	8	8	8	+ ⅛
1¼	¾	Alleghany Corp	5	⅞	¾	¾	
12¾	5⅛	Alleg pf xw	1	7	7	7	Apr22
14⅞	6⅛	Alleg pf $30 ww	7	8	8	8	
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
19	9	Alleg pr pf	2	10	10	10	Apr26
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	16	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅝
11½	6¾	Allen Industries	3	8¼	7⅝	8¼	+ ¾
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	156	154¼	156	+2
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (⅕)	1	10	10	10	Apr25
13⅜	9½	Allied Mls (¾e)	4	11	10½	11	+ ½
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	21	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅜
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	Apr25
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (¼g)	9	33	32⅜	33	+ ¼
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (½g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
2⅜	1½	Amal Leather	1	1½	1½	1½	Apr20
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Apr 4
69½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	63	63	63	
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.35g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	4	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	3	5	5	5	
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (¼g)	3	35¾	35½	35½	Apr25
100⅝	83¼	Am Can (4)	3	88	87¾	88	+ ½
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	170	170	170	Apr25
35	17⅛	Am Car & Fdy	7	21¼	21	21	+ ½
55	32	Am Car pf (2½e)	1	35¾	[illegible]	35¾	+ ⅞
24½	13½	Am Ch & C (.15g)	3	16¾	[illegible]	16½	— ¼
115⅛	105	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	105	10[illegible]	105	Apr18
122¾	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	115	115	115	Apr25
83¼	51¼	Am Colortype	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Apr21
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	8	8	8	+ ¼
5⅜	2⅝	Am Encaus Til	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
6	5	Am European	14	6	6	6	M'r 22
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
16½	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
20½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	⅞ +
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Apr25
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	5	13½	13½	13½	Apr22
5¼	2⅜	Am Hide & Lea	5	4	4	4	
34¼	25⅝	Am H&L pf(1k)	1	27	27	27	Apr21
46⅞	41¾	Am Hom P(2.40)	1	44½	44½	44½	Apr26
2	1⅜	Am Ice	5	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
18¼	14½	Am Ice pf	1	17	17	17	Apr21
7¾	4¼	Am Internation'l	3	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	
79½	47	Am Locomot pf	1	51½	51½	51½	Apr25
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
4½	2⅛	Am M & Metal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
40⅛	27	Am Metal (¼g)	2	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+1⅜
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	117½	117½	117½	Apr20
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	3	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
49¾	32	AP&L$6pf(1⅛k)	1	38½	38½	38½	+ ¼
44¾	28	AP&L$5pf(1¼k)	3	34	33½	34	+ ½
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	36	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ¼
22¾	12⅛	Am Roll Mill	17	14	13⅜	14	+ ⅜
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	7	56	54¼	56	+ ½
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	8	12	12	12	
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½e)	1	12	12	12	Apr22
53⅜	35½	Am Sm & R (1g)	21	41½	40⅝	41	+ ⅜
137½	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	2	131½	130⅜	130⅜	— ⅝
64½	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	2	63	63	63	+2½
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	18	23½	22½	23½	+1¼
13⅛	8¼	Am Stores	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Apr24
14½	9	Am Stove (.20g)	1	11	11	11	+ ⅜
22½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	3	18	18	18	+ ⅜
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sug pf (7)	2	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	Apr26
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1a)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Apr25
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	21	159⅞	158⅜	158¾	— ½
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	5	78	78	78	+ ¼
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	9	81¾	81	81½	+ ½
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148¼	148¼	148¼	Apr25
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	3	5	4⅞	5	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	28	9½	9¼	9¼	
93½	78	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	86	86	86	Apr25
6¾	3⅝	Am Woolen	1	4	4	4	Apr26
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	4	29¾	29½	29¾	+1
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L&S	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr25
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	24	24	24	Apr20
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (¼g)	46	24⅛	23¾	23⅞	+ ¼
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	37	37	37	Apr26
20¼	13½	Anch H Gl(.15g)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
15⅝	8¾	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	10½	10½	10½	Apr17
2½	1½	A P W Paper	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr19
29½	21	Arch-D-M (¼g)	3	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅜
103⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	Apr26
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	24	4⅜	4	4⅛	
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	Apr21
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r 31
58	33½	Arm Cork (¼g)	3	57⅝	37	37	+2
13	9⅛	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	10	10	10	Apr26
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	8	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	Apr26
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	6	7	7	7	— ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	73½	73½	73½	Apr20
54½	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	46	46	46	Apr25
36	30	Associates In (2)	2	30½	30½	30½	— ½
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	24	27	26¼	26⅞	+ ¼
71	51⅞	At T & SFpf(1g)	2	54	54	54	+2⅛
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	5	17	17	17	+ ⅛
10½	6	AtlG&WIndies	1	6½	6½	6½	Apr26
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	1	11½	11½	11½	Apr24
23½	19	Atl Refining (1)	9	19	18⅞	19	
110	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	105	105	105	Apr22
8⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
47¾	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf(3)	1	44½	44½	44½	Apr26
66¾	52	Atlas Pow(½g)	1	52	52	52	Apr25
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	Apr20
4⅝	2⅝	Auburn Auto	9	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	Apr24
3⅞	2	Aust Nichols	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr25
8⅞	4½	Aviation Corp	37	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅜

B

17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	26	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ¼
8¾	4½	Balt & Ohio	6	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ¼
10⅜	5	Balt & O pf	6	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	22	22	22	Apr26
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	4	13	13	13	
13	6	Barker Bros	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Apr20
19½	12⅜	Barnsdall Oil(1)	9	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅜
21¼	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	8	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ⅛
20¾	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	19½	19½	19½	Apr24
100½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	2	100	99½	99½	Apr26
125	114	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	Apr13
8⅞	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
73⅜	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	70	70	70	M'r 22
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Aviation	32	21	20⅝	21	+ ¼
21½	17⅜	Ben IndLn(.45g)	5	19¼	19	19	
52¾	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	50½	50½	50½	+ ⅛
57½	46	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	46	46	46	Apr26
80	51⅜	Beth Steel	63	56¾	55⅜	56¼	+ ½
18	15½	Beth S 5%pf(1)	3	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
115	99¼	Beth S 7%pf(7)	1	105	105	105	
27	15⅜	Bigelow-Sanf	2	17½	17½	17½	Apr26
22⅛	14	Black&Deck(1)	1	16	16	16	+ ¾
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	10	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
34¾	19	Boeing Airplane	24	22¼	21½	21⅝	+ ⅞
28½	16¼	BohnA&Br(¼g)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅜
19⅜	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Apr25
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.60g)	9	19⅜	18⅜	19⅜	+ ¾
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	19	23	22	22½	— ¼
2¾	1½	Boston&Maine	1	2	2	2	Apr21
27¾	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	1	22	22	22	— ⅛
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (¼g)	7	19½	19¼	19½	
39½	31	Briggs&Stra(3)	1	34	34	34	+2½
47	41¾	Bristol-M(2.40)	1	44	44	44	Apr22
2	1⅛	Bkly&QuTrans	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Apr25
10½	5½	Bkl&QTrans pf	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
13⅞	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	5	11⅛	11	11	— ¼
43½	27	Bkly-M Tr pf	2	38¼	38	38	Apr26
19⅜	13⅜	Bkly Un Gas	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
35	31⅛	Brown Sh(½g)	1	35	35	35	Apr12
14⅞	9⅜	Brunsw-B(¼g)	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Apr26
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	10	8	7¾	8	+ ¼
8	4	Budd Mfg	5	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	+ ¼
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
30	16	Bullard Co	1	18	18	18	Apr26
34½	21½	Bulova Wat (2)	6	25¼	24¾	25	Apr26
15⅜	11½	Burling Mills (1)	4	12¾	12¾	12¾	
18¾	11¼	Burr A M (.20g)	*5	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr24
9½	6½	Bush T B pf ct	2	8	7¼	7¼	Apr 6
9⅛	5⅞	Butler Bro(.15g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Apr25
4¼	2⅜	ButteCop&Zinc	5	3	2⅞	3	
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
17⅜	11½	Byron Jack (1)	4	13¼	12¾	13¼	Apr26

C

19½	13¼	Calif Packing	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅜
50¼	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	2	50¼	50¼	50¼	M'r 30
2⅛	⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	12	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Calumet & Hec	15	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅜
17¾	9½	Campbell Wyant	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	3	14¼	14	14¼	Apr26
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	17	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
34½	29¾	Cannon M (½g)	1	31	31	31	Apr26
7⅜	4¾	Capital Ad A	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Apr25
20⅛	13⅞	Carpent St(.15g)	1	14	14	14	Apr18
3⅞	2½	Car&Gen (.075g)	2	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
94½	66	Case (J I)Co(5e)	1	72½	72½	72½	+2
55	38½	Caterpil Tract(2)	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ½
107⅛	103½	Caterp T pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Apr10
24⅜	13⅜	Celanese Corp	10	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
19⅛	10	Celotex Corp	12	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+ ⅜
22½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	6	21⅛	20⅝	21⅞	+1
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	3	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
9½	4	Cent RR NJ		5	5	5	Apr18
3½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	2	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅜
3½	3½	Century Rib M	2	5	5	5	+ ⅜
527⅜	33	Cerro de Pas(2a)	14	38	37	38	+1⅜
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	5	8	8	8	+ ⅛
30	18⅜	Champ Pap&b	4	21	21	21	Apr24
11	6⅜	Checker Cab	3	8½	8½	8½	Apr25
40⅛	27	Ches & Ohio(2)	17	32	31¼	31⅜	+ ⅛
90	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	87	87	87	Apr 6
25½	17¼	Ches Corp (.85g)	1	18⅜	18⅝	18⅜	Apr26
⅝	⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	¼	¼	¼	Apr21
3¾	1⅛	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr26
1	½	Chi & N West	22	½	½	½	
3½	1½	Chi & N West pf	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
⅝	⅜	Chi Great West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3⅞	1¾	Chi Great W pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr17
13½	9½	Chi Mail Or(¼g)	3	10½	10¼	10¼	Apr25
½	¼	Chi M St P&P	8	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr25
1⅛	⅝	Chi M S P&P pf	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	Apr26
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	4	13	12¾	13	+ ¼
38⅞	32	Chi P T cv pf(3)	3	34½	34½	34½	+1½
48¼	44⅜	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	Apr18
¾	⅜	Chi Rock Is&P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr22
1½	⅝	CRI & P 6% pf	2	¾	¾	¾	Apr19
1⅞	¾	CRI & P 7% pf	3	¾	¾	¾	Apr26
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7¾	7½	7½	Apr11
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
13½	7	Childs Co	4	9	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
85¼	53⅜	Chrysler Cp (1g)	175	64⅝	63½	64⅝	+1
11	9	City I & F (.30g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Apr24
4¼	2¼	City Stores	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Apr25
26	15	Clark Equip	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Apr25
29½	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¾
60⅛	36½	ClimMolyb(1.20)	1	39¾	39½	39½	+ ⅜
30¾	21¼	Cluett Peab(¾g)	6	26	25½	26	+ ¾
133	114	Coca-Cola (⅛g)	1	120	119	119	+1
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61¾	61¾	61¾	Apr25
16¼	11½	Colgate-P (⅛)	3	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
104	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	104	104	104	Apr26
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(¼g)	3	23½	23¼	23½	
23¾	11½	Col Fuel & Iron	2	13½	13½	13½	
18½	14	Col Br'cast A (1)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
18¼	14	Col Br'cast B (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Apr26
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	5	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	84	84	84	+ ⅞
15⅝	6	C Pievtc (2½%f)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2⅜)	1	27	27	27	Apr12
93	73	Col Carbon (4)	1	79	79	79	Apr26
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	9	43⅛	42¾	43⅛	— ⅛
109¼	105½	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	106	106	106	Apr10
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	12	46⅞	46⅜	46⅞	+ ¼
110	106	Com ITcvpf(4¼)	1	108	108	108	Apr25
13¾	9⅜	Coml Solvents	13	10⅛	10	10⅛	
2⅛	1¼	Com & South	19	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
9	4¾	Com & Só pf (3)	3	53	53	53	
19	6	Com Ed (.80g)	19	26⅞	26¾	26¾	
5	3	Conde Nast	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
6	4	Con Nairn (¼g)	6	21½	21	21½	+1¼
6	6	Congress Cigar	3	6	6	6	Apr 8
19	11	Consol Airc (1e)	11	19⅜	19	19½	+1¼
5⅜	3	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	6½	6½	6½	Apr25
27	17	Cons Edison (2)	53	30½	30	30½	+ ¼
10¾	5	Cons Edis pf (5)	4	106	106	106	+ ¼
2⅛	1¼	Consol Film Ind	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
12⅛	8¼	Consol F pf(¾k)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Apr26
7	5	Cons Laundries	7	5⅞	5½	5⅞	
28	18	Consol Oil (.80)	28	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ¼
4	2	Con RR Cuba pf	4	2	2	2	+ ¼
3	2¼	Consol'n Coal	3	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	Apr24
12	12	Consol'n Coal pf	1	12	12	12	Apr21
2	2	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	93½	93½	93½	— ¾
8	4	Container Corp	8	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
6	4	Cont Bak A	6	14	13½	14	+ ½
2	1	Cont Bak B	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
100	88	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	Apr24
44	32½	Cont Can (1g)	12	37½	37	37	+ ⅛
115¼	111	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	Apr26
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	1	6	6	6	
35¾	29½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	31	31	31	
4	1⅝	Cont Motors	10	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅜
31½	21⅛	Cont Oil D (½g)	12	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ¼
29¼	16⅛	Cont Steel (⅛g)	8	20½	19¾	20½	+2⅛
66⅞	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	6	57½	56¾	57½	+ ½
176¾	171	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	171	171	171	Apr21
6⅝	3⅞	Coty Inc (.30g)	12	4½	4⅜	4½	
27⅝	16	Crane Co	25	23	22¾	22⅞	+ ¼
195¾	155	Crane cv pf (5)	1	96½	96½	96½	Apr26
66⅝	48	Cream of Wh	3	30½	30	30¼	Apr25
162⅞	157½	Crosley Corp	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Apr26
8¼	3¾	Crown Cork & S	5	25¼	24¾	25¼	+ ¾
4¾	2½	Cr C pf ww (2½)	3	35½	35½	35½	Apr 6
8⅞	5⅝	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ½
55¾	42¾	Crown Zel (¼g)	4	103⅜	101¼	103⅜	+ ⅜
137	134	Crucible Steel	8	28

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Giannini Inquiry Widens; SEC Sees False Statements

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has ordered a hearing to determine whether Walston and Company should be expelled or suspended from membership on the New York Stock Exchange, the San Francisco Stock Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

The Commission said it had reasonable grounds to believe that the company "wilfully" made "false and misleading" statements in an application for registration as an over-the-counter broker and dealer.

Sees Facts Withheld

The Commission also said that the company, whose headquarters are in San Francisco, "wilfully failed to report and correct, by means of a supplemental statement, the inaccuracy of the information furnished in such application."

The order for a hearing on May 8 in San Francisco said that the company in its application represented that Vernon C. Walston, William Sherman Hoelscher, Charles De Y. Elkus, Clifford P. Hoffman and Charles J. Smith, at the time, were the only partners of the company.

The company also represented, the Commission added, that Mr. Elkus, at the time, was the only limited partner, "when in truth and in fact, as registrant and said partners well knew, Virgil D. Giannini and other persons are also partners thereof."

The Commission also charged that the company and partners further "well knew" that Mr. Elkus never contributed any capital to, or shared in any of the profits or losses of the company, "but at all times mentioned herein prior to the passing on of said Virgil D. Giannini on April 28, 1938, served as a mere nominee or representative of said Virgil D. Giannini and said other persons."

Acquire Giannini Interest

The Commission also alleged that Mr. Elkus after Mr. Giannini's decease served in the same capacity on behalf of Mrs. Claire Giannini Hoffman and others, who, the Commission asserted, acquired the interest of Virgil D. Giannini by exercising an option granted to L. Mario Giannini on Dec. 17, 1932. The option was assigned to Mrs. Claire Giannini Hoffman and others by L. Mario Giannini on or about May 31, 1938, the commission added.

The company, the Commission said, represented that no person other than those disclosed controlled the business, "whereas in truth and in fact as registrant and said partners well knew," the business was at the time controlled by Virgil D. Giannini and others not disclosed.

From April 28, 1938, to date, the Commission said the business was controlled by Mrs. Claire Giannini Hoffman and other persons at present unknown to the Commission.

The Commission said that the company and the partners knew this but failed to file a supplementary statement setting forth the facts.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Mfrs Cas Ins	10c	..	May 15	May 1
Initial				
Copperweld Stl Co	20c	..	June 10	June 1
Foundation Co (The) (Foreign)	$4	..	May 10	May 6
Accumulated				
Curtis Publ pf	50c	..	July 1	May 31
Final				
Bucyrus Mon A	45c	..	July 1	June 15
Singer Mfg Co Ltd ord reg	3½%	..	May 19	May 24
Singer M Co Ltd (Am Dep Rec)ord reg	3½%	..	May 26	Apr. 28
Interim				
Armstrong Cork	25c	..	June 1	May 8
Irregular				
Mad Sq Garden	60c	..	May 19	May 8
Westinghse El&Mfg	50c	..	May 29	May 9
Regular				
All-Can Com St Tr Sh Ser A	*		May 1	Apr. 15
Am Invest (Ill)	50c	Q	June 1	May 15
Amer Pap Gds Co	50c	Q	May 1	Apr. 21
Amer Re-InCo(NY)	40c	Q	May 15	May 5
Am Tobacco	$1.25	Q	June 1	May 10
Cl B	$1.25	Q	June 1	May 10
Armstrong Cork pf	$1	Q	June 15	June 1
Biddeford&S W Co	$1	Q	Apr. 20	Apr. 10
Boss Mfg	50c	..	May 15	Apr. 29
Ca Wire & Cable A	$1	Q	June 15	May 31
Do pf	$1.62½	Q	June 15	May 31
CenArizL&P$7 pf	$1.75	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Chic Mail Order	25c	..	June 1	May 10
Conn Pow	62½c	Q	June 1	May 15
Deere & Co pf	75c	Q	June 1	May 15
Freeport Sulphur	25c	..	June 1	May 16
Garner Royalties Co Ltd, A	25c	..	Apr. 27	Apr. 25
Hackensack Wat Co. 7% pf	43¾c	Q	June 30	June 16
Do	75c	S	June 13	May 17
Horn & Hardt (N Y) pf	$1.25	Q	June 1	May 12
Idaho Md Mines Inc	$2	M	May 22	May 10
Indiana Assoc Tel Cp $6 pf	$1.50	Q	May 15	May 1
Ingersoll Rand	$1	..	June 1	May 8
Lunkenheimer Co	25c	..	May 15	May 5
MacMillan Co	25c	..	May 15	May 10
Do $5 non-cum pf	$1.25	Q	May 8	May 3
Mfrs Cas Ins	40c	Q	May 15	May 1
Mt Diablo OM&D	1c	Q	June 1	May 15
Nat Gypsum pf $1.12½	$1.12½	Q	June 1	May 12
N J Zinc	50c	..	June 10	May 20
Ontario Stl Prod pf	$1.75	Q	May 15	May 5
Orange Co Tel 6% pf	$3	S	May 1	Apr. 30
Otis Elev	15c	Q	June 20	May 26
Do pf	$1.50	Q	June 20	May 26
Pacific Fire Ins	$1.50	Q	May 13	May 5
Pender (D) Groc pf	87½	Q	June 1	May 20
Pitney-Bowes P M	10c	Q	May 20	May 1
Republic Petroleum Co 8½% pf "A"	68¾c	Q	May 15	May 5
15 15 P r May B				
Second Investors Corp (RI) $3 pr pf	75c	Q	June 1	May 15
Second National Bank (Cinc Ohio)	$3	S	May 1	Apr. 29
Sherwin & Williams pf	$1.25	Q	June 1	May 15
So Groc Stres pf	60c	Q	May 1	Apr. 24
Stand Cap & Seal	40c	Q	June 1	May 15
Std Cap & Seal pf	40c	Q	June 1	May 15
Tampa Elec	$1	..	May 15	Apr. 29
Temple Veloe Eq pf	7%	..	May 15	Apr. 30
Universal Ins	25c	Q	June 1	May 15
Virginia Coal & Iron Co	25c	Q	June 1	May 20
Wesson O&Snow pf	$1	Q	June 1	May 15
Western Cart pf	$1.50	Q	May 20	Apr. 29
WestinghouseE & Mfg pf	$1½c	Q	May 20	May 9

*$0.3426 per share.

B. & O. Operating Net Up

BALTIMORE (AP)—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad announced its net railway operating income for March was $3,-638,490, compared with $430,978 for the like month last year. The net operating income for the first quarter of 1939 was $4,956,688. Income from operations in the first quarter of 1938 was $202,938 less than expenses and deductions from income.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3⅜s '43-'40 June	104.12	104.12	104.12
1 3⅜s '43-'41 Mch	106.12	106.12	106.12
5 3⅜s '47-'43	110.20	110.20	110.20
6 3¼s '45-'43	110.16	110.16	110.16
2 3¼s '46-'44	111	111	111
1 2½s '45	108.4	108.4	108.4
20 3¼s '56-'4	115.3	115.3	115.3
5 3¼s '49-'46	111.18	111.16	111.16
3 4¼s '52-'47	120.18	120.18	120.18
1 2¾s '51-'48	108.5	108.5	108.5
10 2½s '48	107.10	107.10	107.10
12 2½s '53-'49	105.9	105.7	105.9
10 2½s '52-'50	105.10	105.10	105.10
10 2¾s '54-'51	106.31	106.31	106.31
11 2⅞s '60-'55	107.17	107.16	107.17
2 2¾s '59-'56	106.11	106.11	106.11
1 2¾s '65-'60	105.10	105.10	105.10

Home Owners' Loan

2 2¾s '04-'39	101.22	101.22	101.22
1 3s '52-'44	108.9	108.9	108.9

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Exp 4s '48	102¼	102¼	102¼
10 Adams Exj 4½s '46 st	105	105	105
2 Alleghany cv 5s '44	71	71	71
3 Alleghany cv 5s '49	62	62	62
4 Alleghany 5s '50 st	25	25	25
6 Allied Strs 4½s '50	94	94	94
6 Allied Strs 4½s '51	89	89	89
7 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110	110	110
11 Am & For P5s 2030	54⅜	54	54⅜
15 AmIGChemcv 5½s '49	102⅝	102½	102⅝
2 Am Int 5½s '49	100	100	100
10 Am T & T 5½s '43	111⅛	111½	111
1 Am T & T 3¼s '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
14 Am T & T 3¼s '61	107⅞	107¾	107⅞
3 Am W W &E 6s '75	101	101	101
8 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105	104¾	105
1 Ark&MRyB&T5s'64	93½	93½	93½
2 Arm Del 4s '55	97¼	97¼	97¼
4 AT&SF 4s '95	107	106¾	106¾
2 AT&SF 4½s '48	101	101	101
4 AT&SF T Sh L 5s'58	110½	110½	110½
3 Atl & Chs AL 5s '44	96	95¾	95¾
1 B&O rfg 6s '95	20¾	20¾	20¾
10 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	19¾	19¾	19¾
15 B&O rfg 5s '95	19½	19¼	19½
4 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	19	19	19
5 B&O 5s '96 F	18½	18½	18½
5 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	17¾	17¾	17¾
17 B&O sv 4½s '60	11¼	11¼	11¼
6 B&O sv 4½s '60 ct	11	10¾	11
1 B&O 1st 4s '48	55	55	55
2 B&O 5s S W 50 ct	36½	36½	36½
1 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	102½	102½	102½
11 Bell TPa 5s '48B	116¾	116¾	116⅝
4 Bell TPa 5s '60C	132	132	132
3 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106¾	106½	106½
33 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
12 Beth Stl 3½s '52	98⅝	98½	98¾
3 Boston&Me 5s '67	30¼	30¼	30¼
3 Bost&Me 4¾s 'JJ'61	28¼	28	28
5 Boston&Me 5s '55	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
4 Bkly City RR 5s '41	62¼	61	62¼
5 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
6 Bkly Man Hr 4½s '66	77	76½	76½
9 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	106½	106½	106½
16 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	108	108	108
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	81½	81½	81½
21 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	99	98⅞	98⅞
3 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	113	113	113
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57	32½	32½	32½
1 Buf R & P 4½s '57 ct	32	32	32
1 Bush Term 4s '52	70	70	70
5 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	49	49	49
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	97	97	97
1 Can Soo 5s '62	90	90	90
10 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	117¾	117¾	117¾
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113	112⅞	112⅞
9 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	114⅝	114½	114⅜
5 Can Nor 6½s '46	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝
1 Can Pac 4½s '46	94	94	94
2 Can Pac 4½s '60	83¼	83¼	83¼
14 Can Pac 4s perp	72⅞	72½	72½
1 Cen New Eng 4s '61	26	26	26
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	47	47	47
1 Certain-id 5½s '48	73½	73½	73½
2 Champn P & P4¾s'50	100½	100½	100½
9 C & O 3½s '96 D	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
12 C B & Q gen 4s '58	95	95	95
4 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Chi & Erie 5s '82	86	86	86
20 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	7¼	7	7¼
16 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
3 Mhi&NW cv 4¾s 49	4	3⅞	4
2 Chi & NW 4s 87	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
2 CRI&P 4½s 52A	5¼	5¼	5¼
4 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	2½	2½	2½
2 C T H & SE inc 5s60	46	46	46
3 Ch n Sta 3¾s 63	107½	107½	107½
3 Ch & W Ind4s52	89½	89	89
5 CCC&StL 4½s 77	49¾	49¾	49¾
2 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	80	80	80
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	87½	87½	87½
1 Clev UnTerm4¼s77C	70¼	70¼	70¼
2 Col P&T 5s 43	103½	103½	103¼
10 Colmbia G 5s 52 May	101	100¾	100¾
1 Colmbia G 5s 1961	100½	100½	100½
7 Col Ry Pw&L 4s 65	108½	108½	108½
6 Com'l Cred 3¼s 51	104½	104½	104½
5 Com'l Cred 3¾s 52	102	102	102
15 Comwlth Edsn 3½s 58	108¼	107¾	106¼
66 Cmwlt E cv3½s86wi	1707¾	107½	107¾
3 Comwlth Ed 4s 81	106	106	106
7 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s 61	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
4 Con Edis 3¼s 65	106	106	106
5 Con Edis 3¼s'66	106¼	106	106
3 Consum Pow 3½s'67	108½	108¼	108½
2 Consum Pow 3½s'65	107	107	107
8 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	106⅛	106	106⅛
9 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'49	107	107	107
8 Crane Co 3¼s'51	103	103	103
5 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	31½	31	31
5 Cuba RR 5s '52	35¼	35¼	35¼
1 D&R GW 5s'55 Asd	3½	3½	3½
1 Dul Missabe—I 3½s'62	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	111¼	111¼	111¼
13 Elec Auto L cv4s'52	106	105⅞	105⅞
16 Erie rfg 5s'67	9¾	9¾	9⅞
14 Erie rfg 5s'75	9¾	9¼	9¾
5 Erie 1st 4s '96	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
2 Erie gen lien 4s'96	16	16	16
5 Fairbanks Mors 4s '56	105	105	105
5 Fed Lt&T 5s'42	101¾	101¾	101¾
7 Firestone T&R 3½s'48	104	104	104
1 Fonda J&G 2-4s'82 fd	2½	2½	2½
2 Francis Sug 6s'56	43	43	43
5 Gen Mot Accp 3s'46	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
6 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	55¾	55½	55¾
11 Goodrich 4¼s 56	100	100	100
12 Goodrich 6s 45	99⅝	99	99⅝
2 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	75½	75½	75½
42 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	90½	90	90
13 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	82	81¾	81¾
3 Gt Nor 3¾s 47	68¼	68¾	68¼
3 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	92¾	92¾	92¾
3 Gulf St t[T]l 4½s 61	109	109	109
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	70¼	70	70¼
11 Housatonic 5s 37	26⅛	26½	26⅛
6 Hous OilTex 4½s 40	101½	101½	101½
3 Hudson Coal 5s62A	111½	111½	111½
1 Huds Co Gas 5s 52	125½	125½	125½
18 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	13	12¾	13
3 Ill Cen 4s 53	47	46½	46½
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	48	48	48
2 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	45½	45½	45½
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	41¾	41½	41½
16 Interb R Tr 7s '32	57	56½	56½
3 Interb RTr rfg 5s66	59	59	59
1 Interb Rtr rfg 5s66 ct	58	58	58
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	81	81	81
1 Int Grt Nor ai 6s 52	2¼	2¼	2¼
12 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	82¼	81¾	81¾
3 Int Paper 6s 55	86	86	86
1 Int Paper 5s 47	94½	94¼	94¼
11 Int T&T 4½s 52	57¼	57¼	57¼
12 Int T&T 5s 55	60¾	60⅝	60⅝
1 K C South 5s'50	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
10 Koppers Co 4s'51	100	100	100
3 Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	50	50	50
2 Leh C&N 4½s'54 A	52	52¼	52¼
1 Lone Star Gas 4½s'53	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Long Isl rfg 4s'49 st	83	83	83
5 Louisia & Ark 5s'69	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
5 Louis & N un4s'40	99½	99½	99½
7 Manatí Sug 4s '57	30¼	28	30¼
39 Manhat Ry 4½s'90	42¼	41⅝	42
10 Manhat Ry 4 '90 ct	39½	39	39½
10 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	24⅞	24¾	24⅞
1 Man RR So L 4s '39	138¼	138¼	138¼
1 Market St Ry 7s '40	50½	50½	50½
8 McCrory Stre 5s '51	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 M & StL 4s '49	2	2	2
9 MSP&SSMar 5½s '49	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	65½	65½	65½
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	23½	23½	23½
3 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	8½	8½	8½
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '64 A	14	14	14
12 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	14	13¾	13¾
2 Mo Pac 5s '80H	13¾	13¾	13¾
24 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	14	14	14
1 Mob & Oh 5s '38	22	22	22
1 Mohawk & Mal 4s '81	50	50	50
12 MonWPaPubSw4½s'60	109	108⅞	108⅞
10 MonWPa Pub Sv6s '65	102	102	102
1 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	40¼	40¼	40¼
12 Mount StT&T 3¼s '68	107½	107½	107½
5 Mutual Fuel G 5s '47	114½	114½	114½
16 Nassau El 4s '51	44	43½	43½
23 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	105½	104⅞	104⅞
3 Natl Steel 4s '65	105⅞	105	17-32 105⅞
3 N Eng T & T 4½s '61B	125½	125½	125½
4 N O Pu Sv 5s '57 A	103½	103½	103½
4 N O Pu Sv 5s '55 B	103⅜	103½	103½
1 NY & QnsE&P3½s'65	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 NYC rfg 5s 2013	55	54¼	54¼
28 NYC 4½s 2013 A	49⅝	48¾	48¾
2 NYC cn 4s '98	87⅛	87½	87½
8 NYC & HR 4½s 2013	49¼	48¾	48¾
2 NYC & HR 3½s '97	78⅞	78¾	78⅝
3 NY Chi & St L 5½s'74A	53¾	53½	53¾
9 NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	44¾	44½	44½
6 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	106½	106	106
2 NY Edis 3¼s '65	108	108	108
2 NYNH&H 4s'55	11	11	11
3 NY O&W rfg 4s'92	6	6	6
5 NY & R Gas 6s'51 A	102	102	102
5 NY Steam 3½s'63	103½	103½	103½
9 NY Tel 4½s'39	102	102	102
1 NY Tel 3¼s'67	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	94¼	94¼	94¼
5 Norf Sou 5s'61 A	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1 Norf & W 4s'96	120½	120½	120½
9 Nor Pac 6s 2047	57½	56½	57½
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	50½	50½	50½
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	50	50	50
5 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	47	46¾	47
3 Nor Pac 4s'97	76	76	76
3 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43	43	43
2 Nor Sta Pw 3½s'67	108¼	108¼	108¼
41 Ogden&LCha 4s '48st	6	6	6
4 Ohio Ed 4s '67	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107	107	107
3 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	103½	103½	103⅝
3 Okla G&E 3¾s '66	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Okla G&E 4s '46	104	104	104
3 OreRR & Nav 4s '46	109¼	108⅝	109¼
15 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 Otis Steel 4½s 'G2A	88½	88½	88½
13 Pac Gas & El 3½s '68	108⅝	108	108⅝
8 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	110¾	110½	110½
9 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112¼	112¼	112¼
2 Para Pict 6s '55	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Penn-Dixie 4s '41 A	98	98	98
30 Pen P & Le 4½s '81	105	104¾	104¾
1 Pen RR gen 5s '68	104¾	104¾	104¾
11 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	97⅛	97	97⅛
1 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	94	94	94
11 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	94¼	94¼	94¼
9 Pen RR 3¼s '52	79	79	79
1 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	114¼	114¼	114¼
9 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	110	110	110
72 Phila Co 5s '67	101½	100¾	101½
5 Phi Elec 3½s '67	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
5 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3½	3½	3½
21 Phillips Pet 3s '48	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 PCC & SL 5s '7A	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
6 PCC & St L 4½s '77	95	95	95
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
6 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	67½	67	67½
3 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	97	97	97
9 Readg 4½s '97 A	75	74½	74¾
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	54½	54½	54½
2 Repub Steel 5½s '54	105	105	105
5 Rio Gr W ct 4s'49	17	17	17
10 St L S F 5s'50 B	8¾	8½	8¾
5 St L S F 4s'50A	8½	8¼	8½
11 St L S F 4s'50A ct	8	7¾	8
5 St L SW 5s'52	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
4 Schulco 6½s'46 A st	17	17	17
17 Seabd A L cn 6s'45	6	5⅞	5⅞
1 Sea AL rfg 4s'59	5	4	4
5 Shell Un 3½s'51	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Simmons cv 4s'52	97½	97½	97½
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	102¼	102¼	102¼
8 Sou Pac 4½s'68	43⅝	43¼	43¼
8 Sou Pac 4½s'81	42½	42½	42½
15 So Pac 4½s'69	43¾	42	42½
9 So Pac rfg 4s'55	59½	58¾	59½
6 So Pac clt 4s'49	46	46	46
9 So Pac 3¾s'46	53½	52¾	52½
10 So Pac 4½s Ore'77	47¾	47	47
10 South Ry gen 6s'56	61½	61½	61½
14 South Ry gen 4s'56	47½	47	47
1 S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	110¾	110¾	110¾
10 S W Bell Tel 3s'68	106	106	106
2 Stand Oil NJ 3s'61	105	104¾	105
21 Stand Oil NJ2¾s'53	103½	103	103½
4 Studebaker 6's'45	76½	76½	76½
6 Tenn El Pow 6s'47A	100	100	100
12 T RR A St L 4s'53	107	107	107
1 Tex Corp 3½s '51	107	107	107
9 Tex & Pac 5s 'T'B	79	79	79
5 TexP-MP Ter 5½s'64	100	100	100
1 Third Ave aj 5s'60	9¾	9¾	9¾
10 Third Ave 4s '60	43	42⅞	43
5 TideW As O 3½s'52	105⅞	105¾	105¾
2 Toronto H&Bf 4s '46	105	105	105
11 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113¼	112⅝	113¼
4 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Un Pac 3½s '71	96⅞	96¼	96¼
15 Un Pac 3½s'70	96¾	96¾	96¾
2 Unit Drug 5s '53	76½	75⅝	76½
14 US Steel 3½s '48	105⅝	105⅜	105⅜
6 Utah L&Trac 5s '44	98⅛	96	96⅛
3 Utah P&L 5s '44	97	96⅝	96⅝
5 Util P&L 5s '59	66½	66½	66½
4 Va El&Pw 3¼s '68	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 Virgin Ry 3½s '66	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝
1 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	7¼	7¼	7¼
12 Wabash 1st 5s '39	36⅜	35½	36
17 Warne r Br cv 6s '39	100½	100½	100½
9 Warren Bros 5s '41	41	41	41
2 Westch Lt 5s '50	124¾	124¾	124¾
1 West Shire 4s 2361	48	48	48
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	43	43	43
2 Westn Md 5½s '77A	82½	82½	82½
1 WVa CPa gen 4s '43	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 West Pac 1st 5s '46	15½	15½	15½
1 West Un 5s '51	60	60	60
10 West UUn 5s '60	58¾	58	58
1 West Un 4½s'50	58½	58¼	58¼
4 Wheel Stl 4½s'66A	93	92¾	93
6 Wilson&Co cv 3¼s'47	102¼	101½	102¼
5 Wis Pub Sv 4s '61	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
33 Youngst S&T 4s '61	105¼	104¾	105¼
6 Youngst S&T 4s '48	102¼	102	102¼

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Antioquia 7s '45 B	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Antioquia 7s '45 C	13¼	13¼	13¼
16 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	78	78	78
9 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	78	77¾	77¾
32 Argentine 4½s '48	91¾	91¾	91¾
16 Australia 5s '55	96	95½	95½
20 Australia 5s '57	95½	95½	95½
29 Australia 4½s '56	90¾	90¾	90¾
4 Belgium 7s '55	110¼	110	110¼
7 Belgium 6½s '49	104¼	104	104¼
20 Belgium 6s '55	101¼	101	101
1 Berlin City 6s '58	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 Brazil 8s '41	20½	20½	20½
13 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	16¾	16¾	16¾
2 Brazil 6½s 27-57	16¾	16¾	16¾
11 Brazil C Ry 6s 'Fs	15	15	15
5 Brisbane 5s '57	91¼	91¼	91¼
5 Buen A 3s '84	34	34	34
4 Buen A 4½s 4¾s '77	45¾	45¾	45¾
10 Canada 4s '60	100	100	100
3 Canada 3½s '61	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
7 Canada 3s '67	100½	99¾	99¾
2 Canada 2¼s '44	101¾	101½	101½
2 Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57	12	12	12
1 ChileMtBk6½s'57asd	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	12	12	12
6 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	12	12	12
ChileMtgBk6s'63asd	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Chile 6s '60	12½	12½	12½

Luxuriant Foliage in New York

Wide World

The 'Big City' Also Has Its Cherry-Blossom Time

Belvedere Lake in Central Park has a fringe of luxuriant color that rivals the displays of other more noted places. This view was taken from the Weather Observatory, looking east in the Park. Thousands of visitors to New York have enjoyed the spectacle. Full-time residents put the "show" on their list of things to be seen in the round of attractions.

Russians Swung Toward the British Bloc

(Continued from Page 1)

much the same answer as Former Premier Milan Stoyadinovitch previously found unassailable, namely, that to do so would be to tell the world that Yugoslavia had a serious Communist problem at home, which was quite untrue.

Yugoslav-Hungarian Move

The axis tactics thereupon were concentrated primarily on trying to bring an agreement between Yugoslavia and Hungary, and it is thought that here they had greater success. Even so the ultimate direction in which a Yugoslav-Hungarian rapprochement would evolve is regarded as doubtful in diplomatic circles. The Axis powers are held to want to use it to bring pressure to bear on Rumania.

But there is one section at any rate of Yugoslav opinion—secretly abetted perhaps by Italy—which would like to get a pact with Hungary in order to act as an intermediary in the quarrel between Hungary and Rumania with a view to consolidating the resistance of these three States against German pressure.

Thus there are various subsidiary wheels between the main Axis wheel on the one side and the peace bloc wheel on the other, and it is still too early to say how the respective orbits will finally work out.

Budgets Compared: U. S.-British Figures

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 27

A comparison of Britain's new budget with this country's follows:

United States	
Total spending	$8,995,000,000
Defense	1,126,000,000
Deficit (Borrowing)	3,326,000,000
Great Britain	
Total spending	$6,177,600,000
Defense	2,948,400,000
Deficit (Borrowing)	1,474,200,000

British estimates are for the fiscal year beginning April 1 and the United States estimates are those made by President Roosevelt for the fiscal year beginning next July 1.

Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

tion's full-dress defense of its relief policy. Here are some of the charges which the President meets:

Dole vs. Work Relief

". . . it has been the definite national policy to give work to the needy unemployed who are able to work instead of handing out charity to them in the form of food. It is admitted that the cost per individual of a work program is higher than of a dole. However, I firmly believe that the advantages which accrue from the maintenance of the morale and self-respect of the worker and the creation of permanent public assets fully justify this increased cost, and that the adoption of the dole as the solution of this problem would be disastrous."

Economy in Relief

"When those who talk glibly and without much information about cutting the cost of relief are pinned down to facts, they are obliged to admit that they can offer only two alternative plans—to cut down the number of needy persons receiving relief or to cut the per capita work payments, or in other words, make a definite beginning towards the substitution of a dole for work."

Turning Relief Back to The States and Communities

"There is wide discussion at the present time of various proposals for handling unemployment relief through a system of grants of federal funds to states with various matching requirements. I believe that such a system has as many disadvantages as there are local political units in the nation. If grants to States are used for direct relief, we have all the disadvantageous features of the dole which I have previously described.

"If, on the other hand, such grants are to be used to finance locally conducted work programs, inefficiency and confusion through lack of co-ordination and uniformity are bound to result. Under either the dole or local work programs, the administrative cost will inevitably be much larger than under a federally operated work program.

"Furthermore, I am of the opinion that the adoption of a system of direct grants of federal funds to States would result in the creation of pressure groups striving to increase the amount of such grants, which would bring about a demand for increased appropriations which both the present Congress and future Congresses would find it extremely difficult to resist."

Whither Relief?

"From the standpoint of private employment, the economic situation has greatly improved. . . . By the early fall of 1937 almost 10,000,000 more persons had jobs than were employed during the month when this Administration took office. Average non-agricultural employment during 1937 was within 1,000,000 of the annual average for 1929. After a temporary setback last year, we are now regaining the lost ground.

"There is every reason to believe that average employment during 1939 will be well in excess of that for 1938. I wish to stress the point that when the situation is viewed in terms of employment, the losses sustained from 1929 to 1932 had practically been wiped out by 1937.

". . . In spite of substantial recovery as indicated by the amount of employment, the volume of unemployment continues at high levels. This is in large measure due to two factors. The first of these is that the net increase in the labor supply, due to the growth of the working population, is in excess of 500,000 workers annually. The second prime factor in this picture is the increasing output of the individual worker. At the recovery peak in 1937, when industrial production was at approximately the 1929 level, there were still about 8,000,000 unemployed."

Future of Relief

"The program . . . must be envisioned to extend over a considerable period of time. The reason for this is that this nation, in common with the entire world, is undergoing a process of readjustment, particularly in connection with the production and distribution of goods. Until our economic machinery can be realigned to meet present-day conditions the problem of unemployment will persist and the measures adopted to deal with it must, therefore, be carefully thought out and their operation planned to extend well into the future."

Golden Gate Fair Is in the 'Black'

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27 (AP)—The Golden Gate International Exposition is "definitely in the black" and expects a 10-month attendance of 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 persons, its officials announced today, despite the New York World's Fair, opening this week end.

Leland W. Cutler, President, pointed to 2,300,000 paid admissions already rung up in a little more than two months, and added:

"New York will get the week-enders from the East. We'll get the stay-longer vacationists from every part of the country."

The million-a-month average was set in "the slackest travel season of the year," Mr. Cutler said. He cited travel surveys by three national magazines, one nationally circulated newspaper, and transportation agencies as corroboration that the attendance estimate was "far from exaggerated."

Three hundred conventions in San Francisco this year were expected to help attendance, which Mr. Cutler declared would boom in May and reach a peak in late June and July.

Officials have been surprised at drawing power of the $20,000,000 art display, which includes Italian masterpieces that will never leave Italy again. Nearly 200,000 have paid $48,000 to view the exhibit.

The 12½-acre Chinese Village, with a score of shops, is the Gayway's best revenue producer.

Chicago Professor Takes New Post in California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Dr. Arthur Cushman McGiffert, Professor of Christian Theology and Director of Studies at the Chicago Theological Seminary, has been elected to the presidency of the Pacific School of Religion here. He will take office on or about Aug. 1, of this year. He succeeds Dr. Herman Frank Swartz, who retired as head of the school last summer.

Thousands of Young Britons Volunteer for Territorials

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 27—Preferring to become voluntary soldiers rather than conscripts, young men by the thousands besieged territorial recruiting stations between nine and midnight last night. They had learned on the radio and by messages flashed in cinemas that those who volunteered for territorials before midnight would be exempt from conscription.

Meanwhile 200,000 young men—university undergraduates, clerks, industrial apprentices, jobless—woke up this morning realizing that they are virtually in the Army now. Their whole life changed suddenly; they are liable to receive summons through the post any day when the bill has passed Parliament. Then they will cease school learning, working, or looking for work to join one another in camp.

First Class, 200,000

There are an estimated 310,000 men, aged 20, in Britain but some 6,000 are in the Army, Navy and Air Force already, and another 50,000 are expected to be exempt on medical, industrial, or conscience grounds.

Thus, with other deductions, it is estimated that the first class which would be summoned for six months' training under the new conscription provisions would total about 200,000 men.

With such an auxiliary force and the territorial Army (National Guard), now being raised from 250,000 to 340,000, and counting the total establishment of the British regular Army—about 227,000 at home and abroad — Britain would have about 767,000 men under arms.

In its newest measure to provide for expanding the Army, the Government today dropped around 1,500,000 men from the reserved occupations list of holders of jobs of great national importance.

Of the men dropped from that list, 630,000 are under the age of 38, and could qualify for the Territorial Field Army. Others will be able to join the antiaircraft and coastal batteries.

Meanwhile, the War Office appealed today to all ex-service men between the ages of 45 and 51 to enlist in national defense companies of the Territorial Army reserve for a period of four years.

New companies of men of these ages are to be formed at once. In event of war they would be used entirely for home defense and would not be called into active service except in an emergency.

Meanwhile, battle joined in the Commons over the conscription issue. The Labor Party has expressed its intention of putting up "fierce resistance," but it is believed that in practice there is hope of compromise if the Government is prepared to listen to Labor's demand for conscription of capital.

Under the scheme as originally outlined, the Government has promised to restrict rigidly profits on armaments. But this undertaking does not extend to profits of subcontractors, many of whom are reaping rich harvest—as sand manufacturers did during the Munich crisis.

Liberals also are resisting the Government's proposals but as one of their objections is that such a measure ought to have been introduced by an all-party Government it is clear that the Liberals could be placated by widening the basis of the Cabinet.

Chamberlain Warns Labor

Today Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain warned the Labor Opposition in the House of Commons against forcing a general election on conscription as he opened the debate on the emergency conscription bill.

"I foresee that matters might be pushed to such an extremity that this Government would not have any other choice" than to order an election, he said amid Laborite cheers and countercheers from the Government benches.

"But surely," he added, "a very heavy responsibility would rest upon those who force such a conclusion at this time.

"An election would leave the country in a state of confusion and uncertainty, postpone for what might be vital weeks measures which the Government thought necessary, check the output of munitions vital to us at this time, and distract the attention of those who are responsible for Government departments."

Roosevelt Opposes Honor Unless It's Made Useful

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico (AP)—President Roosevelt is opposed to erection of a monument to himself in Puerto Rico, for which fund-collecting campaigns are in progress.

This was disclosed in a letter to the campaign director from Ernest Gruening, Director of the Division of Territories and Island Possessions of the Department of Interior in Washington. The letter assured him that while the President appreciates the desire to honor him, he nevertheless thinks any memorial should be in some useful form such as a school, hospital, library, or clinic.

General Classified

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

EXPERT FINISHING
One-day service. Rolls developed, 16 Velox prints or 8 Velox prints, 2 enlargements 25c. EXPERT STUDIOS, Dept. 17, LaCrosse, Wisconsin

REAL ESTATE

RYE, N. Y.—In private residential park; low price English—charming—of instant appeal; eight rooms; quality built; sale $13,500; offers requested. For summer—Furnished rentals! SUZANNE GEDNEY, Purchase St., Rye 671.

ROOMS TO LET Vicinity World's Fair

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y., 167-10 Crocheron Ave N., Chase—Completely furnished apartment, elevator, cool, quiet, lovely view; 3 min. to station; ideal location; good parking; week, month or longer

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., 70-36 Harrow St.—Desirable singles, double rooms; one with twin beds; garage; semi-private porch; convenient transportation; Boulevard 8-8447.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y. 153 Prospect St.—Attractive rooms for those attending the World's Fair. Reservations made. Write MRS. JACKSON.

JAMAICA ESTATES, L. I., N. Y., 80-79 Lyron Place. Vir. 7-5913—3 choice, sunny double rooms; spacious private home; 2-car garage; open porch; lawn; reasonable

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

POSITIVELY highest prices, antiques, china, glass, bric-a-brac, silver, old jewelry, paintings, art objects, furnishings; appraisals. ROSNER, 2266 Church Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. BU. 4-8849.

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Sturdifold Awning and Shade Co. Venetian Blinds, Awnings, and Window Shades, 15 West Preston St. Vernon 2010.

BEDDING

MARKS, Bedding specialists, hair mattresses converted into innerspring; box springs sterilized, remade, 431 Amsterdam Ave (80th). New York City. TRafalgar 7-8195

CAMPS AND COTTAGE

COUNTRY COTTAGE, semi-detached, 4 rooms, bath, furnished; near boating and Jones Beach; 4 months $200; also furnished studio, fireplace, piano, $125. G. H. TRADER, SEAFORD, Long Island.

PUTMAN CO.—Sell or rent colonial cottage, 4 rms., bath, conveniences; nr. lake, 50 miles N. Y. WALTHER, 19 Rich Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

CORSETIERES

FOR A SCIENTIFIC, made-to-fit garment, call your corsetiere MRS. ESTHER LUNOS, 171 E. Oxford St., Valley Stream, N. Y., Tel. V. S. 9623.

FOR SALE OR RENT

ATLANTIC BEACH, L. I.—7-room house; restricted ocean bathing beach; 2 baths, porches, oil burner, garage; summer rental $1000; cost $15,000, sell for $9700. 8511 110th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

LOG CABINS—At Pemaquid Point, Me. Large cabin; four bedrooms, spacious kitchen and shed, living-room 16x28, with rock fireplace, porch 8x40, fully equipped bathroom, furnished complete, electric lights and electric pump. Splendid view of ocean and Monhegan Island. Splendidly adapted for rooming and mealing small number of people. For sale or rent: also smaller cabin of 5 rooms, fully equipped, adapted for two people. For further information, address: Prof. Herbert C. Libby, Waterville, Me.

FURNITURE

WHITMAN'S AUCTION ROOMS
Furniture, Antiques, Works of Art, Pictures, Books, etc. Bought and Sold. Estates Appraised —Consignments Solicited. 157-02 Northern Boulevard, Flushing, N. Y. Flu. 9-1811.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET

DORCHESTER, MASS.—8-rm. duplex apt. in 2-family house, with or without garage. 20 Granville St. TAL. 0226.

LARCHMONT, N. Y.
PARK PLAZA APARTMENTS
EAST AVENUE
2, 3, and 4-room apartments. Conveniently located. Elevator and Refrigeration. Moderate Rentals.
ARTHUR E. MUTH
LARCHMONT 327

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
LOCUST COURT and LOCUST ARMS
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5 minutes' walk to station; a few vacancies of various sized apartments, 2 to 6 rooms. Every modern convenience, including new G. E. Refrigerators, new gas ranges, elevator attendants. Values obvious; rentals moderate. Representative on premises.
ARTHUR E. MUTH MANAGEMENT
Tel. New Rochelle 7167 Larchmont 327

ONE PARK LANE
NORTH COLUMBUS AVENUE
MOUNT VERNON
Luxurious apartments of five and six rooms with sun porches and fireplaces. Each bedroom with private bath. 24-hour telephone and elevator service. The prestige of a distinguished address. Selected Tenancy.
ARTHUR E. MUTH MANAGEMENT
Oakwood 7226

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Delightful 2-room, kitchenette, elevator apartment furnished; near Sound and business center; for some quiet lady; May to September; $80.00 month. Write Box X-29, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

N. Y. C.—Furnished four-room, two-bath apartment; May 25, balance summer; two exposures; piano. KAPLAN, 35 West 90th St.

N. Y. C., 230 W. 76 St.—3 rooms, light, airy, desirable; suitable 4 people; grand piano; until Oct. 1st; $110 monthly. Tr. 7-5126. Apt. 127.

QUEENS VILLAGE, N. Y.—Two rooms, twenty minutes World's Fair, adjoining Church. BEZNER, 93-23 218 Street, Nevins 8-2300.

HELP WANTED

HEAD COUNSELLOR, song leader, crafts and swimming counsellors. Experienced, competent for Adirondacks Co-ed Camp. References required. Write Box M-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED—MEN

TWO men as hands on schooner May 15-Oct. 1; small salary; state age, experience, references. Write Box C-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MAID-COOK, colored, in family with small children; salary $55.00 per month. Send testimonials to MRS. P. J. VAN L. MAAS, 1 Esplanade, Mountain Lakes, N. J.

TWO HOUSEHOLD POSITIONS, second cook and second housemaid; Long Island estate; good experience and references required. Write Box G-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED at once, a practical nurse, Christian Scientist preferred. Box G-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

ACCOMMODATIONS for rest and study; home environment; attention if required. Mrs. J. Cuby, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. 6155

LOVING HOME with attention—Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Hartshorn, 932 N. 5th St., New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Floral Park 7483

HOUSES FOR SALE

ROSLYN ESTATES

Here is an opportunity to buy a large house of unusual character, situated on about two acres of high, native woodland, at less than one-third its cost. Reception hall, living room, library, dining room (each with log-burning fireplace), butler's pantry, modern kitchen, six bedrooms, four tiled baths, ample servants' quarters; attached three-car garage; oil burner and many pleasant surprises.

The home is not new, but it has all the fascination of Regency architecture, and the patio furnishes a charming, secluded retreat. Recent improvements have brought the appointments up to date.

The Price is $25,000

This is not an ordinary offering. Write or phone for appointment
Otis F. Loucks, Realtor, Roslyn 580.

HOUSES TO LET

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Brick home; 9 rooms; 3 baths, 2-car garage; oil burner; Electrolux; overlooking World's Fair; $160. Phone day, Boulevard 2-2820; evenings, Hollis 5-5093

INSTRUCTION

SINGING — Speech, Breathing; Thorough training; mistakes individually corrected. European methods. Elizabeth Wachtel, 305 Carnegie Hall, COlumbus 5-8187, N. Y. C.

LINENS AND YARNS

HANAN'S OUTLET SHOP
Linens, Laces, Yarns, Infantwear
49 Main Street, Hempstead, N. Y.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312.

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS: Examinations for candidates for temporary teaching positions in the City of Boston will be held on May 9, 10, 11, and 12, at 1:30 p. m. at The Teachers College.

Examinations for admission to the course leading to the degree of Master in Education in the Graduate Department of The Teachers College will be held on Friday, May 12, at The Teachers College at 9 a. m.

Examinations for admission to The Training School for Teachers of Mechanic Arts will be held on Saturday, May 6, at the Parkman School, South Boston, at 9 a. m.

Address all questions in regard to these examinations to Board of Examiners, 15 Beacon Street, Boston.

PHILIP J. BOND
Chief Examiner

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, Little Building, Boston, available from May 1, Monday and Friday mornings. Box G-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PIANO TUNING

OWEN SPENCER
Piano tuner and rebuilder; reconditioned pianos for sale. Tel. Wads. 3-1064, N. Y. C.

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate—Sales—Rentals
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OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
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29 Years in Flatbush

JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y.—Complete listings, apartments furnished and unfurnished. JACKSON E. McCANN
74-10 Broadway Newtown 9-3838

SCARSDALE AND VICINITY
Nash and Bogart offer remarkable home values, attractive apartments with country outlook, land and assistance in home building.
NASH AND BOGART
26 E. Parkway. Tel. 930 Scarsdale, N. Y.

SHARON, MASS.—For sale, 13-room house; automatic heat; bargain; must be seen to be appreciated. COM. 5095 (Boston).

Local Classified

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Roosevelt Apts., Forsyth St., well-furnished room, 3d floor, elevator, references; near The Mother Church; Ken. 3810.

N. Y. C., 215 W. 101st St. (9-A)—Spacious outside, nicely furnished; refined environment; phone; housekeeping; accessible transportation; business references; reasonable.

N. Y. C., 514 W. 110th (Apt. 111)—Private family offers homelike single; outside room, adjoining bath; only guest; refined environment; $6.00.

ROOMS TO LET Vicinity World's Fair

BRONX, N. Y. C.—Large room, 3 windows; private house; meals optional; convenient subways and El. 15 W. 192nd St. Phone Se. 3-6551.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 27-05 Utopia Parkway (173rd St.), Hodges—Large double room, cross ventilation, near bath; private home; quiet surroundings; parking facilities; 15 min. drive to Fair; transients $3.50 double per day. $21.00 weekly.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 144-04 29th Ave. Fl. 9-6058; 1½ miles Fair; double and room with day bed, private bath; quiet; day, week; immediate reservations for May.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 43-36 Murray St.—Two large, airy rooms near bath, quiet, refined home, large porch; very convenient location. Tel. Flu. 9-0535-R.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., 149 STORER AVE.—July, August, large room, single or double, near bath; garage; 45 minutes Fair; reservation now. E. QUACKENBUSH.

ROOSEVELT, L. I., N. Y., 118 Centennial Ave.—4 large rooms, central bath; 30 min. to Fair, 20 min. from Jones Beach; garages; reservations.

ROOMS WANTED

DARIEN, CONN.—Room and breakfast, wanted by gentleman, in quiet surroundings, within about mile of station; desire Eastern exposure; will pay seven dollars weekly; occupancy about week after inspection. Write JACK McKENZIE, 26 Sedgewick Avenue, Darien.

SERVICE STATION

VILLAGE FRIENDLY SERVICE STATION
Clinton and Wellington Rd., Hempstead, N. Y.
Mobilgas — Mobiloil

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MARRIED man seeks situation, any kind, anywhere; experienced industrial engineer, credit management, accountant; references. Box G-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXP. high-grade milliner desires position; alterations accepted; moderate prices; will call. K. FREY, 316 East 82nd St., N. Y. C.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Wanted, position as companion, managing-housekeeper, hostess or receptionist by capable woman; will travel or go to any city. COMPANION, 3799 Lake Ave.

SLIP COVERS

TAILORED to fit in smart fabrics; draperies, upholstery, complete interiors. HOWARD K. HEATH, 123 West Sixty Fourth St., N. Y. C., EN. 2-1560.

STORES TO LET

N. Y. C., 1636 Amsterdam Ave. (141st St.)—Suitable any business, equipped and long used for butcher; $45. Murray Hill 2-6548.

SUMMER HOMES

SOUTH WELLFLEET, CAPE COD—9-room cottage facing water on Bay side; completely furnished with all improvements; garage. L. SEXTON, 117 Maple Ave., Windsor, Conn.

WESTCHESTER CO.—For lease, 6 months, furnished bungalow, $500.00; 3 rooms, bath, including porch; General Electric refrigerator; hot and cold water, range; many fruit trees; Yorktown Heights, N. Y. Write Box D-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER RENTALS

CONNECTICUT—SUMMER rental; 39 miles from New York; comfortably furnished, living room, 2 bedrooms, maid's room, 2 baths, lavatory; garage, flower and vegetable garden. Write P. O. Box 34, South Norwalk, Connecticut.

SACHEM'S HEAD—5-room furnished cottage, shore front; fine neighborhood; large porches, awnings, flower gardens; ideal place for rest. ARMSTRONG, 120 Hemingway Ave., East Haven, Conn.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

KATHARINE LA SHECK
Teacher of Singing
532 Elmwood Avenue Buffalo, N. Y.
Telephone GA. 2172

WANTED

LADY wishes vocational advice. MISS PARR, 80 Highland Avenue, Port Washington, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED, Worn Fur Coats and Furs; cash immediately. I. M. Fur Co., 1 W. 34th, N. Y. C., Wis. 7-7969. Don't fail to get our offer.

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408 Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948 Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Handy to Your Kitchen

The many neighborhoods of Bridgeport are served by the many Logan Bros. Stores — each one handy to hundreds of kitchens. It's a fixed habit with many housewives to buy their groceries and household supplies at Logan's, because they know they can depend upon quality and value. You will find scores of Monitor-advertised articles on our shelves.

THE LOGAN BROS. CO.

Parade of Fashion Hits in a Sale of $14.95 to $22.95
SPRING COATS and SUITS
for misses and women $12.95
HOWLAND'S

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts Travelers Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes Christmas Clubs
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
Diamonds Sterling Silver
We Repair Watches and All Kinds of Jewelry
1134 BROAD STREET

MEIGS
Month-End
SPRING CLEARANCE
■
Values in Every Department

GREENWICH

MacMillen & Co.
"Say It with Flowers"
Seeds, Bulbs, Plants
Tel. 339 50 Arch Street

Metropolitan Cleaning & Dyeing Est.
TAILORING — PRESSING
Post Rd., Riverside, Old Green. 7-0444

Modern Gas Ranges
The GREENWICH GAS COMPANY

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH
(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Telephone Greenwich 4684
Hours: 9-12 Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Harper Method
Hairdresser
Shampooing and Artistic Waving, Manicuring and Permanent Waving
Call 641. 21 West Putnam Ave. (Upstairs)

The Rosemary Laundry Co.
American Institute of Laundering
Telephones: Greenwich 1448-2006

COS COB TAILORS
Storage of Furs
EXPERT CLEANING AND REPAIRING OF RUGS
Boston Post Rd., Cos Cob
Tel. Greenwich 2991

"Thrifty-Nifties"
Our new group of dresses
$4.98 and $5.98
THE SHIRLEY SHOP
121 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 891

LOMA
The perfect plant food for everything green that grows
PACKAGES: 1 lb. to 100 lbs. $4.00 per 100 lbs.
Greenwich Hardware Co.

ROUND HILL FARMS
Grade A Jersey Guernsey Milk
PHONE 188

MATRIX SHOES
"Your Footprint in Leather"
You'll Find a Good Assortment at
Kramers
245 Greenwich Avenue

FINCH'S PHARMACIES
Two Stores for Your Convenience
The Only Authorized Agents for
ELIZABETH ARDEN TOILET PREPARATIONS
in Greenwich
34 East Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave.

W. D. WEBB INC.
Patterns in Sterling Silver by America's Leading Silversmiths
121 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 74-W

ISABEL HUTHWAITE
Millinery
46 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 2187

CLEARANCE SALE
1939 Radios
RCA—Philco—G. E.
Get our prices before you buy
The Greenwich Electrical Co.
262-4 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 532

B. Frank Finney Inc.
CHARLES P. MASON
President
INSURANCE
124 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3900

horton's
Picture Framing
259 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 4384

HARTFORD

delicatessen
The finest salads and table luxuries
TEL. 32-3976
CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave W., Hartford Center
Home-made Doughnuts Fresh Daily

ZOTOS
$10
JAMAL
$6.50
VAPOR MARCEL
$5.00

ZOTOS
Professional Beauty Shop
57 High Street 6-4873

PRUNE ROLLS
(Prune filled Coffee Cakes)
10c each
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

CAMERA SUPPLIES
THE Harvey & Lewis CO
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

BUY YOUR CLOTHES at
GEMMILL, BURNHAM & CO.
and Be
SATISFIED
110 Asylum Near Trumbull

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD
(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S
AT 2 STATE ST. ONLY
HARTFORD, CONN.

AIR
AS YOU LIKE IT
with a Kitchen Ventilating FAN
Booma-Gruener Electric Co.
190 Pearl Street

8 YEARS OLD
Our advertising in the Monitor has brought to us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you.
OLSON & JACOBSEN BEAUTY SALON
902 Main St. (Bet. Worth and Sage-Allen) Phone 6-1341

MERIDEN

BAILEY'S STORE
83-85 W. Main St. Phone 411
Garden Seeds — Fertilizers
Hardware, Paints, Wallpapers
Authorized Hoover Vacuum Cleaner Sales and Service

MIDDLETOWN

CLOTHES
for
DAD and SON
R. W. Camp Co.
412-416 Main Street Phone 248

Empire Shoe Rebuilders
167 Main Street
SHOE REBUILDERS
Hats Cleaned, Reblocked

COMMUNITY STORE
Meats Groceries
Fruits Vegetables
Frosted Foods a Specialty
326 South Main Street Phone 446
WE DELIVER

NEW BRITAIN

GULF Firestone TIRES
Hardware City Fuel Co.
PARKING
102 West Main St. Next to Post Office
PHONE 531

ART JONES
Men's Wear
33 West Main Street Phone 1158
New Britain, Conn.

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS.

ROSENFELD'S
791 Chapel Street
Specializing the Better Grade Shoes and Hosiery for Men, Women and Children

Jainchill MILLINERY
940 Chapel Street

Walk-Over
from $6.95 up
Are Featured at
SAMUELS SHOE SHOP
151 Temple Street

SYKES & LIBBY INC.
Jewelers
Fine Watch Repairing
Our Specialty
808 CHAPEL STREET

Soltow & Sparrow
Gifts
Georg Jensen Silver
Orrefors Glass
75 WHITNEY AVENUE

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat, Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Coombs FLOWER SHOPPE
"Flowers by Wire"
1030 Chapel Street 6-3171

RUGS
Domestic and Orientals
Washed—Stored—Repaired
M. H. KEBABIAN, Inc.
71 Elm Street 5-0745

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

NEW LONDON

SALEM'S BEAUTY SALON IN NEW LONDON 160 STATE ST. IN WESTERLY OPIES DEPT. STORE

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658
9 a. m. to 11 a. m. except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS&STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

National Posture Week
MAY 1ST — 6TH
Improve your Posture and you improve your appearance. We carry a full line of foundation garments
J. I. MALLETTE
88 Washington St. So. Norwalk

DEVINE BROS., Inc.
Successors to
Bishop & Lynes and the Ferris-Devine Co.
COAL and FUEL OIL
Masons' Building Supplies
Ready-Mix Concrete
Commerce St. (24-hour service) First St.
Washington Street
Tel. 1781 Tel. 53 Tel. 652

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Stein-Bloch Clothes
Timely Clothes

Heron INC. 79 ATLANTIC ST. STAMFORD, CONN.

Take advantage of our new extended charge service
CLOTHES FOR MEN AND BOYS
FRANK MARTIN & SONS INC.
ESTABLISHED IN 1892

FOUR IN ONE SHOP
"One of Connecticut's largest and finest curtain, drapery, and upholstery shops."
Estimates submitted on all types of Interior Decoration.
120 Bedford Street Phone 4-4195
Stamford, Conn.

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street STamford 3-2188

Your Spring House Cleaning starts at
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank Street, Stamford

Downs Smith Co.
Announces Removal to New Store
433 MAIN STREET
Between Jones Drug Store and the Plaza Theatre
Electrical Contractors
Frigidaires, Home Cleaners
Radios—Electrical Ranges
TEL. 4-2136

PETRO
FUEL OILS—BURNERS
SERVICE
Petroleum Heat & Power Co.
SOUTHFIELD AVENUE

Shop at NEUSS
For your floor coverings — large selection of Rugs, Linoleums and Broadlooms
525 Main St. Phone 3-2930

The FIDELITY TITLE & TRUST Co. 120 ATLANTIC STREET

SPRING CLEANING
Your Rugs Cleaned, Repaired and Stored
"Chemo" destroys moths and larvae.
Sold by
SARADJIAN
135 Main Street 4-6373

JUNE BRIDES SPECIAL
SOLID MAHOGANY
Bedroom Set with Ostermoor Box Spring and Innerspring Mattress
$131.00
L. CHRISTMAN & SON
184 Post Road Darien 5-1332

Store for Men and Boys
Hartwell Delap Co.
48 PARK ROW
Modern Extended 90-Day Charge Accounts
FREE PARKING—FREE DELIVERY

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

FIRESTONE TIRES—TUBES
BATTERIES—AUTO SUPPLIES
GASOLINE—MOTOR OILS
Visit our new retreading plant fully equipped to handle retreading and recapping of all tires under the supervision of factory trained men.
Authorized AAA GARAGE
Mohawk One Stop Service Inc.
Myrtle Ave. at East Main Street 3-2163

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NORGE
A complete line of these famous electrical household appliances
CLAPP, ROSE and VAUGHN
11 Lewis St. off 33 W. Main Street
Waterbury, Conn. Phone 4-2129

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"Trade with confidence at G. B. & H."
Infants' and Children's
DRESSES AND COATS
Always an interesting assortment to be found here at prices that are reasonable.
Visit our Infants' and Children's Dept.
"Ann Sutton" printed cotton and spun rayon frocks, priced at 3.98 and up. See them in Vogue and exclusive, at . . .
MUSLER LIEBESKIND
33 E. Main St., Waterbury

Ideal Gifts for Mother's Day
in the newest fashion apparel and accessories
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

One's home is a precious possession. Let us help you to protect it from the elements.
Finlay and Westwood
Painters and Paperhangers Phone 4-3636

The Miller & Peck Co.
Dress up your windows with dainty organdy ruffled curtains. Five pastel shades from which to choose. Full width and length.
$1.19 a pair

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plaza 6625.
Hours 9 to 5 daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CALVERT 1080—1081
MACE PRODUCE CO.
FRUITS, VEGETABLES, EGGS
Seafoods in Season
LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY
20 MARKET PLACE *We Deliver*
Please mention the Monitor

Phone Chesapeake 9374
Phone Belmont 9461
Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Drive
Frosted Foods

Barometers Magnifiers
Binoculars Opera Glasses
Field Glasses Sun Glasses
HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

WINDOW SHADES
Made to Order and Cleaned
VENETIAN BLINDS
Estimates Without Obligation
Howard E. Oler—Harry H. Tillman
AMERICAN SHADE CO
819 N. HOWARD ST. VErnon 5891

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

"Budget Your Fuel *with* Blackburn"
Buy at Lowest Spring Price. Pay over Balance of Year
No Finance Charges
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
Hitest Coal. Niagara Hudson Coke

Hickey-Freeman Suits and Top Coats
Stetson Hats
BOYCE and MILWAIN
66 and 68 State St.

AUBURN

Quality Furriers Since 1892
Kalet's
Modern Freezing
FUR STORAGE
Low Summer Rates on Cleaning, Repairing or Remodeling

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064, 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

I. Miller
Carlisle
Peacock
Vitality
Footsaver
Dr. Locke
The Best Known Shoes in America—and All at
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

Summer Approaches
A new season calling for outdoor living and outdoor clothes
You'll be going to the Fair (or Fairs) in smart new sport clothes and they will be correct in every detail if bought
at McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

Meats, Poultry
Provisions
and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153-0154

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M.
85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
0 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

BUFFALO

AAA COAL & COKE CO.
Our Laundered Coal
Lowest Price in 20 years.
Fill bin now and take all Summer to pay.
Fireplace and Furnace Wood
Price Advance May 1
PHONE HU. 1580

WEST SIDE HARDWARE CO.
Hardware—Roger Paints
Electrical and Plumbers' Supplies
Furnace and Sheet Metal Work
Floor Sanding Machine for Rent
324 WEST FERRY ST. Lincoln 3050

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

EDWARDS
Where Your Dollar Goes Farther

Wirges & Starker, Inc.
HABERDASHERS—HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4578 Open Evenings

EDDIE'S ALTERATIONS
Dressmaking—Remodeling
Alterations
All Work Guaranteed
4th Floor Sally Building 510 Main St.
WA. 9753

Unterecker's INCORPORATED
HOME MADE CANDIES
7 Stores—Phones Office 247 Allen St. Li. 7676
Free Delivery Buffalo, Kenmore and Snyder
Made in Buffalo by Buffalo People

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MELDRUM BROS. SERVICE STATIONS
Batteries and Recharging — SOCONY — *Lubrication and Tire Service*
Recognized Products—Trained Men
Located at
2038 Delaware Ave., Cor. of Amherst
1432 Delaware Ave. north of Delavan
Riverside 9764

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK, CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
28 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 5090

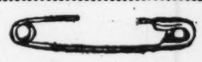
WHEN YOU
"Say it with Flowers"
Say it with Ours
Palmer's
LAF. 7896
260 DELAWARE AVENUE
HOTEL STATLER 304 MAIN ST.

ELMIRA

Remember MOTHER on HER day
Sunday, May 14th!
Sheehan, Dean & Co.
Incorporated

Greeting Cards for All Occasions
FIESTER'S
209 W. Water St. Dial 4531

GLOVERSVILLE



BABY WEEK
Special Displays
Infants' Accessories
Apparel, Playthings
Nursery Furniture
Martin & Naylor Co.

Custom Made
SLIP COVERS
For chair 2.98 For sofa 4.98
ARGERSINGER'S

Fruits and Vegetables
Fresh Daily
CHARLES DISTEFANO
Cor. So. Main and Woodside Ph. 4770

The time of Year for Fresh Dressed BROILERS and Genuine Spring Lamb has arrived
Order NOW from
South Main Street Cash Market

Fuel Oil Range Oil Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
95 So. Main 180 No. Main

VENETIAN BLINDS
(Custom Made)
OVERDRAPES
CORNICES
For Estimates-Samples Call 5067
House Beautiful Blinds
82 GRAND ST. GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.

The New Imperial Washable Wallpaper
COWLES BROWN & CO.
9 North Main St.

JOHN H. ARNOTT
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
fresh meats, groceries, fruits and vegetables
179 Kingsboro Ave. Phone 3345
FREE DELIVERY

ITHACA

Grace's Quick Beauty Shop

For Appointment
Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent
Specialist in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

HERRON'S—
Shoes for All the Family
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
138 E. State St. ITHACA, N. Y.

JAMESTOWN

BIGELOW'S 51st
Anniversary SALE
Starts May 4th
SHOP and SAVE

NEW YORK

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
18 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1220

LARCHMONT

Silver Service Station
Formerly with Librett's, Inc.
65 Boston Post Road
LUBRICATION TIRES
WASHING BATTERIES
Cars called for and delivered
TEL. LARCHMONT 1949

Annuals - Perennials
Sturdy Plants for Your Garden
Cut Flowers ● Designs ● Plants

Grant's Greenhouses
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT, N. Y.

For Prompt and Efficient Service on Plumbing and Heating Installations, Repairs and Alterations, Call
Ortiz Plumbing Co.
For Sheet Metal Work, Roofs, Leaders and Gutters, Call
A. H. SECKER
115 Prospect Ave. Mamaroneck 1080
Estimates Furnished

Long Island

BALDWIN

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler and Optician
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a difference."
91 So. Grand Ave. Baldwin 1614

Service Quality Cleanness
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

A complete stock of quality used cars. Priced right and guaranteed.
CONWAY MOTORS
55 No. Grand Avenue, Baldwin
Baldwin 2240
Chrysler and Plymouth Sales and Service

Grand Fish Market
SEA FOODS IN SEASON
Orders Delivered
90 So. Grand Ave. Tel. Baldwin 5908

HENRY WICKS
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables in Season
Also Fresh Eggs
NO. GRAND AVE. BALDWIN, L. I.

FAR ROCKAWAY

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
Call Far Rockaway 7-7434
New Haven Avenue
Speedy Delivery Service
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Flushing 9-8626 daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEARANCE of SPRING APPAREL
Now in Progress
BOULEVARD SHOP
111-05 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
Open Evenings—Mondays and Fridays

Foreign Magazines, Newspapers
Out of Town Newspapers
Half Block from Post Office
41-51a Main St. Ind. 3-6305

SPRING SALE
of Dresses, Suits and Hats
Reduced for Clearance
SUTTON DRESS SHOP
41-11 Kissena Blvd. Ind. 3-1666
Open Mon., Wed. and Fri. Evenings

Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-?? ROOSEVELT AVENUE
Mirrors Venetian Blinds
Paintings
INDEPENDENCE 3-4400

CROCKER-EVANS
41-27 MAIN STREET FLUSHING 9-6056
for
RADIO
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
and
SERVICE

FLUSHING—Bayside

BOBBY'S BEAUTY SHOP

Offer the Coolest and Quickest Permanent Wave method and all branches of Beauty Culture.
213-11 41st Avenue
2 Doors West of Bell Ave.
BAYSIDE 9-6213
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

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Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
18 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1220

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Long Island

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for Women
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Open Mon., Wed. and Fri. Evenings

Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-?? ROOSEVELT AVENUE
Mirrors Venetian Blinds
Paintings
INDEPENDENCE 3-4400

CROCKER-EVANS
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for
RADIO
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
and
SERVICE

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2 Doors West of Bell Ave.
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Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S. BERSIN
An Outstanding Store
Well Worth Seeing While You Are at the World's Fair
Fountain Service Known For Its Excellent Home Cooking
PROMPT DELIVERY, Forest Hills and Kew Gardens
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-3661-2

CHAS. F. BOERNER
Grocer
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BOU. 8-6580 71-19 Austin St.

Your Things Cleaned RIGHT on Our Premises
EFFICIENT CLEANERS, Inc.
72-06 Austin St. Bou. 8-4786

Paints Hardware
SCHWIEBERT'S
House Furnishings, Electrical Supplies
Radio Service
107-10 CONTINENTAL AVENUE
Bou. 8-5678

Gifts Greatly Reduced
Initialed Stationery from $1 up
Circulating Library
THE INN GIFT AND KNIT SHOP
19 Station Square Bou. 8-1900

Wynd's Shop
Women's and Children's Apparel
110-18 QUEENS BLVD. (Near Ascan Ave.)

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

Tel. Cleveland 3-4038
Open Nights Tues. and Fri., 8 P. M.
olga held
hair dresser
81-37 Lefferts Boulevard
Kew Gardens, L. I.

Estelle's Beauty Salon

Specialists in Hair Cutting, Tinting, Waving, Water Conditioning
Appointment: Vir. 7-9577
Open Eves. Except Wed.
119-10 Metropolitan Ave.
Near Lefferts Blvd.

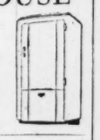
FREEPORT

New Way to Buy Chicken!
Comes cleaned, drawn, cut in pieces, ready to cook. (2¾ lbs.)
$1.25 Each
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Price will vary, depending on exact weight selected.
LOUIS B. YOUNG'S
DELICATESSEN
68 W. Merrick Road Phone Free. 4349

Spring Is Here!
Brighten Your Wardrobe with
Quality Dry Cleaning
C. V. BOLLER CO.
70 So. Grove St. Phone Free. 3098

Modern Cold Storage
on Premises
Guaranteed Protection
Fire, Theft, Heat, Humidity
Fully Insured.
COATS TO ORDER
Restyled, Repaired—Summer Rates
WEISS 5 E. Merrick Rd. Tel. Free. 4405

WESTINGHOUSE
Washers
Ranges
Refrigerators



SNYDER-GARVEY, Inc.
"The Reliable Store"
45 So. Main St. Free. 5414

GREAT NECK

Manhattan Food Stores
533 Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck, N. Y.
Full line
HONOR BRAND FROSTED FOODS
Groceries—Fresh Vegetables
High Quality Meats

HEMPSTEAD

Lobel's Kiddie Shop, Inc.
20 MAIN STREET
Visit Our New Store
Spring Togs for Boys and Girls to Sixteen

LEE-DAVID, Inc.
9 Main Street
New Smart Spring Dresses
MILLINERY — SUITS — COATS
Specializing in youthful ½ sizes

BLUMBERG'S
GARDEN SUPPLIES
Largest Display in Our History
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
6-8 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRETTIER FASHIONS for Your Spring Debut

Jackets	3.98	to	10.98
Skirts	2.98	to	7.98
Sweaters	1.00	to	5.98
Blouses	1.00	to	5.98

Also a Complete Line of Bags, Hosiery, Gloves, Lingerie, Corsets
CAROL GREEN
253 Fulton Ave., Hempstead
60 South Main St., Freeport

FANN'S
2nd ANNIVERSARY SALE
100 (up to 9.98) Dresses $5
All better dresses greatly reduced
Felt and Straw Hats, newest fabrics and colors..... 1.98
255 Fulton Street Hempstead 5837

The GLOVE SHOPS
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make
KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

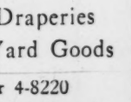
Looking for an Unusual Gift?
ARTCRAFT SHOP
Imported and Domestic Giftware
Certified Watchmaker, too!
251 Front Street, Hempstead, N. Y.
Gem Music Box playing two of Mrs. Eddy's hymns, "Shepherd, show me how to go," "O gentle presence."

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

For Spring!
GRANT'S offers you an unusual fine selection for all the family, at usual economy prices.
W. T. GRANT CO.
36 MAIN STREET

"The Store Accommodating"
A. L. FRANK'S
Men's and Boys' Shop
15-17 MAIN STREET
Hempstead 1893

Step Out in
Carefully fitted
Carefully priced
Brockton's Fine Footwear



Nun-Bush, Footform, Heel Hugger
The Friendly Family Shoe Store
14 Main Street Hempstead
26 Glen Street Glen Cove

JACKSON HEIGHTS

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(If Desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (POLK) Ave.
HAVEMEYER 4-0110-1

BARBARA MARSHALL
Hairdresser
Ladies' Hairdressing at Moderate Prices
8316 Northern Boulevard
(Bet. 83rd and 84th Sts.) Hav. 4-0810

Sales Ford Service
AUTHORIZED DEALERS
FORD--LINCOLN ZEPHYR--MERCURY
WILFORD AUTO SALES, Inc.
Roosevelt Ave. at 81st St., Jackson Hghts.
PHONE HAVEMEYER 4-0641

Huffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains—Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods
HAvemeyer 4-8220
Orders Promptly Delivered
J. HABERMAN
Butter, Eggs and Groceries
82-12 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
JACKSON HEIGHTS N. Y.

Cyril W. Andersen
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear CLOTHES, $35

SUPERIOR MARKET, Inc.
ARTHUR URNSTEIN, Prop.
Meats, Poultry, Sea Food, Provisions
Modernized and Sanitary
Orders Promptly Delivered
82-18 Roosevelt Ave. HAV. 4-9718

RADIOS
RADIO REPAIRS
RODERICK'S
The Oldest and Largest Radio Store in Jackson Heights
37-41 82nd St. HAV. 9-5555

Dulion's Phone: HA. 6-1075
Home Made Pies to Order
Luncheon Dinner
37-38 90th St., Jackson Heights

Just Arrived
SPORT SHIRTS
1.00 1.39 1.65
GEO. L. BROWN
Haberdasher
35-63 82 Street

NEW YORK

Long Island

JAMAICA

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
in All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

LOUISE
165-21 HILLSIDE AVE.
Millinery of Distinction
Ready Made Hats—$1.85 and up
Hats Made to Order

Kahn Construction Co.
175-36 Hillside Ave. Jam. 6-4681
Reroof, Reside, Paint, Remodel from Cellar to Attic
CARPENTER OR IMPROVEMENT WORK
Plans and Permits Obtained. FHA or Modernization Loans
GET OUR ESTIMATE
Rep. 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling

John Inc.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164TH STREET
COME IN AND SEE US
Large selection of fine fur coats. Garments made to measurement without extra charge

HATS
Ready Made and Made to Order from $4
Betty Hat Shop
37-31 82 St. Jackson Heights
89-61 164 St. Jamaica

Maurice Beauty Salon
8959A 164 ST.
Individualistic Artists in Beauty Culture
Phone Jamaica 6-4430

LITTLE NECK

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift—always
5410 Little Neck Pkway. Tel. Imp. 4146

LYNBROOK

S and M Service Station
(Suc. to Frank's Service Station)
GREASING—WASHING—SIMONIZING
General Repair Service—Estimates Given

Esso
MICHAEL COVELLO THOMAS SAMSON
133 Broadway—Phone Lyn 3164

RUPP BROTHERS
CHEVROLET
619 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
opposite new R. R. Station
Lynbrook Phone 9100

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 8422

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Lucas Paints
Wall Paper
Barrelled Sunlight
Cabots and Kauri Products
88 Atlantic Ave. Lyn. 3155

Domestic Paint Co.
Imperial Wallpapers
Artists' Supplies
Tel. Lynbrook 133
9 BROADWAY, LYNBROOK

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Call Lynbrook 2777 Second Street
Speedy Delivery Service
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

MANHASSET

Reneva Beauticians, Ltd.
Individual Hair Styling
Permanent Waving $5 up
Other Items 50c each
486 Plandome Rd., Manhasset, L. I.
Man. 476

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

QUEENS VILLAGE

MAN-DELL FOOD STORES
A Full Line of
FANCY GROCERIES
and
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Imported and Domestic Cheese
Orders Promptly Delivered
218-21 JAMAICA AVE. MIssouri 7-5141

RICHMOND HILL

Hygrade Piano Tuning
ALL MAKES tuned and Repaired
PIANO MOTH-PROOFING
Quality Service 28 Years' Experience
G. A. PETERSON
206-11 109 Avenue Bellaire, N. Y.
HOllis 5-1018

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

PILGRIM LAUNDRY

STORE YOUR WINTER Clothes, and Home Furnishings FREE NOW . . . and get them back in the Fall perfectly dry-cleaned by our "Certified" dry-cleaning process. Insurance 1% of your own valuation. No other storage costs. Pay cleaning charge next Fall.

Rugs Washed, Repaired and Stored

Quick service by motor delivery anywhere in Kings, Queens and Nassau . . . Simply telephone or write to the office nearest you.

1102 Prospect Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SOuth 8-4567
Brooklyn Ave., W. Hempstead, L. I.
Garden City 8881

TENTH Birthday Sale

Save 20% to 25% on everything bought in our stores during this sale.
May 1st to 10th

Jack & Jill Kiddie Shops
Children's Outfitters
115-11 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill, N. Y.
90-19 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven, N. Y.

STILLWAGGON'S gift shop
Greeting Cards of Distinction
Bridge Prizes
Lending Library
107-13 Jamaica Avenue
Cleveland 3-0677

MARLENE'S
Custom Furrier and Dress Shop
Cold Fur Storage
115-16 Jamaica Avenue
Next to Richmond Hill Savings Bank
Tel. Virginia 7-2924

Wessling's Book Stores
World's Fair Novelties
Greeting Cards Stationery
Books of All Publishers
GAMES—TOYS
102-13 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill
80-14 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven
Tel. Rich. Hill 2-10309

STORAGE FREE
with all remodeling and major repair jobs.
$1.50 stores your cloth coat—prevents loss or damage, and includes $50 insurance.
COHEN'S FUR SHOP
Jamaica Ave., cor. 104th Street
Richmond Hill 2-8314

YOUR RUGS
Large selection of Fibre Rugs
Thoroughly Washed, Repaired and Stored by Armenian Experts
L. SERAYDARIAN
112-04 Jamaica Ave. Cleveland 3-8756

ALLIED SHOE REBUILDERS
Material and Workmanship Guaranteed
Work Done While You Wait
112-11 Jamaica Ave.

Reichenbach's Bakery
Delicious Baked Goods
Luncheon—25c and 35c
Dinner—50c
117-10 Jamaica Avenue
OPEN SUNDAYS

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone VIRGINIA 7-4410

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

JAHN'S
Soda, Candy, Luncheon
Now Specializing in
HOME-MADE CANDIES
117-03 Hillside Avenue
Vir. 7-3888 Next to R. K. O.

"Flower-decked or tailored
HATS
in all the smartest shapes."
The Smart Shop
EDITH SCHWARTZ
106-13 Jamaica Avenue (Our Only Store)

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Send Flowers
Tel. Virginia 7-9497
A. Dahmen
115-14 Jamaica Avenue

BILL'S MEAT MARKET
High Grade Meats and Poultry
116-09 JAMAICA AVE.
For Prompt Delivery Ph. Vir. 7-6961

WALK-OVER'S New "CABANA"
give the breeze plenty of openings
Now priced from $6.50 up
TOLLEY'S
115-15 Jamaica Ave. X-Ray Fitting

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Most of
YOUR GIFT PROBLEMS
can be solved here
Various Gifts—
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
RADIOS GLASSWARE
CHROMIUM POTTERY
and the Greatest Display of Lamps on Long Island
FEINER'S
8921 Jamaica Ave., cor. 90th St.
Tel. Rich. Hill 2-0205

GELLER'S
SLIP COVERS
DRAPERIES
CURTAINS
Estimates Gladly Given
91-17 Jamaica Avenue Vir. 7-2030

RIDGEWOOD

PLUMBING
HEATING
Gas and Oil Burners
Gas Refrigerators and Ranges
FRANK J. WIESMAN CO.
1110 CYPRESS AVENUE
RIDGEWOOD Hegeman 3-3111

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Nunn-Bush Enna Jetticks
For Children, Simplex Flexies and Buster Brown
Official Boys' and Girls' Scout Shoes
Williams Shoe Store
73 North Park Ave. Tel. R. V. C. 3064

"IT'S A HUMMER!"
HUMMER'S BAKE SHOP
See Baking Done on the Premises
FRONT STREET (opp. Station)
Rockville Centre 1199

TEL. R. V. C. 438
THE RUG STORE
Headquarters for "Armstrong's Linoleum" and Broadloom Carpets.
Expert Service!
214 Merrick Road
Rockville Centre
Long Island
BESSIE WOLFF Prop.

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Tek BETTER SHAPE BETTER BRISTLES
The modern tooth brush that fits the inside curve of the teeth.
CAPPUS PHARMACY
110 MAMARONECK AVENUE

Ditman's Corset Specialist
Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Bags
232 MAMARONECK AVENUE
MAMARONECK

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W 9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HENRY B. PRUSER, INC.
Coal . . . Fuel Oil
Oak. 8934-5-6
7 Fiske Place, Mt. Vernon

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
41 EDISON AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

RED CROSS SHOES — ALL STYLES ALL SIZES $6.50
We carry a complete line of SHOES for the entire family
THE YORK SHOE STORE
21 South 4th Ave. Mt. Vernon
18 Main St. Yonkers

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
★
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

Leab & Meyers
Oldest Established Jewelers in Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 6143 7 Gramatan Ave.

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 Nest St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1655

Moe Meyer Store

Millinery
87 Water St.
Newburgh, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FILL YOUR BIN TODAY
with one quality
NUROCO CONE CLEANED ANTHRACITE
at the Spring price (the lowest price of the year). You can save enough on next winter's coal to buy a top coat! Convenience Nuroco budget plan available at no extra charge.
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Road, New Rochelle

MATRIX SHOES
"Your Footprint in Leather"
You'll Find a Good Assortment at
Kramers
575 Main Street

Leonard Talner
Jeweler
Silverware, Watches
Telechron Clocks
REMODELING PERSONAL JEWELRY our specialty
565 MAIN ST NEW ROCHELLE 3692

See our new line of Spring Girdles and Corselettes
LA ROSE SHOPPE
America's Best Makes . . . Individually Fitted . . .
ALTERATIONS FREE
525 Main Street (Kresge Bldg.)

Coronet Tea Room
16 LOCKWOOD AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE
N. R. 10576 Private Parties

HALBERT'S
LINOLEUM ARTS
Linoleums
Carpetings
New Rochelle 6450
21 Division St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
36 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

FUEL OIL
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING PRODUCTS COOLING
G. Y. FENTON CO.
96 E. Post Road, White Plains, N. Y.

I. B. COHEN
- Hickey-Freeman Clothes
- Bostonian Shoes
- Arrow Shirts
- Stetson Hats

507 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

KOVAC'S BEAUTY and BARBER SHOP
Hair Styling
Permanent Waving
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 3311
230-232 North Ave. New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 a. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEN'S WEAR
Suits, 24.75-29.75 and up
Topcoats, 18.75 and up
and Pay on 10-Payment Plan weekly or twice a month.
COLIN BROS. 1070 Flatbush Ave. Nr. Beverly Road
OPEN EVENINGS

TEXACO FIRE-CHIEF GASOLINE
Let Us
MARFAK
Your Car
Storage, Lubrication, Repairs
PARADE GROUNDS SERVICE
CONEY ISLAND AVENUE AT CATON
Windsor 8-8829

Haddon Hall
CANDY SHOPS
Miniature Chocolates, 100 pieces to the pound, 60c. Larger pieces, 40c pound. Free Brooklyn delivery—Mail orders filled.
922 Flatbush Ave. BU. 4-4554

Sterling Palace Garage
SOCONY
Storage—Service
Lubrication
Repairs
117 STERLING PL.
STerling 3-1249

Everything in Music
RADIOS — RECORDS
Radio Service
IDEAL MUSIC CO.
Cor. 72nd St. and Fifth Ave. SH. 8-5862

FREDA BEAUTY SALON
274 75th Street
Shore Road 5-9449

COAT STORAGE
Any Garment stored for only $1.00 ($50.00 Insurance) (2% for Higher Amounts).
Complete Cleaning and Tailoring Facilities
UNIT System Laundry Corp.
866 DeKalb Avenue NEvins 8-6100

Manhattan
For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a. m.-4:45 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BARBER SERVICE
at
The Barclay Hotel Barber Shop
111 East 48th St. WI. 2-5900

Staten Island

BRIGHTON HEIGHTS

Staten Island Upholstering Co.

SLIP COVERS
Furniture repaired and polished
Mattresses Made Over
Phone Gib. 7-4194
430 CASTLETON AVE.
BRIGHTON HEIGHTS, S. I.

STAPLETON

Beauty Culture Permanent Waves 3.50 up
ELSIE C. ROFFEY

Representing
The Harper Method
Tel. St. George 7-3929
Pape Building
9 Beach St., Stapleton

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

The Symbol of Dependable Quality

*SIMPSON CLOTHES
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Suits and Topcoats
Tailored to Your Individual Measure
$23.75 to $43.00
Will call at your home or office with Samples. Ask, Telephone or Write
CHARLES SNIDER
TEL. GIB. 2-5271
78 RALEIGH AVENUE, W. N. B.

NIAGARA FALLS

BELLEVUE DRESS SHOPPE
1809 MAIN ST. NIAGARA FALLS N.Y.
Niagara Falls' Leading Dress Shop
TELEPHONE 1175

PEEKSKILL

W. J. OWEN
Feed, Grain, Hay, Straw, and Fertilizer
907 MAIN STREET Telephone 459
Baby Chicks, Lawn Seeds, Lawn Fertilizers, Garden Seed Supplies, Dog Food, Bird Foods
The store with the checkerboard front

PELHAM

Pelz Mel
BEAUTY SALON
PERMANENT WAVES
Unlimited styles to choose from
$5.00 $10.00
133 WOLF'S LANE
Near Sparks Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.
Phone Pelham 1130

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, general Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

PELHAM
(Continued)

Larry Quigley
ESSO SERVICE STATION
WASHING—LUBRICATION
BATTERY—TIRE SERVICE
Cars Called For and Delivered
Fifth Avenue and Fourth Street
Telephone Pelham 0304

ESTAB. 1908 PHONE PELHAM 1433
Gregory Custom Tailor
and FRENCH DRY CLEANING and DYEING
From a Feather to a Carpet
84 FOURTH ST., NORTH PELHAM, N. Y.

PORT CHESTER

ROYAL SCARLET STORES
GEORGE A. NAEF, Proprietor
Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
Meat and Poultry
44 So. Regent St. Free Delivery
Tel. 1767

FOR WOMEN
PHYSICAL CULTURE SHOES 6.50
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES 8.75
MODELS BY SUB-DEB 6.75
MODELS BY DELISO DEBS 8.75
I. GOLDBERG, SON

POUGHKEEPSIE

Special "Trunk Show" of NEEDLEPOINT
Two Days Only . . . Thursday and Friday, April 27th and 28th
Feast your eyes on this "Arabian Nights" treasure of beautiful tapestries . . . pieces which are not carried at all times in our regular stock.
Art Needlework Dept.
Luckey, Platt & Co.

SANKA COFFEE
Delicious
Non-Stimulating
B. and M. Food Market
469 Main St. Phone 6160

MAYFLOWER DRESSES
For Women and Misses
The Wallace Co.

BAUER'S
6TH ANNIVERSARY SALE
Dresses—Coats—Suits
Sportswear Accessories
Buy Now and Save
260 Main Street

ROCHESTER

MAY RYAN Beauty Parlor
"Frederics" Permanent Wave Specialist
50 East Avenue Stone 2723

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
Low Spring Prices
'blue coal'—COKE
OIL
170 LYELL AVE. MAIN 18

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 North Main Street, Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Dairy-made Ice Cream with Bireley's Orangeade makes a very tasty orange frost. Try our Tomato Juice, Cottage Cheese, Butter, and Buttermilk.
MON. 6616—PITTSFORD 56

FINEST FUEL OIL COAL COKE
A. R. **MILLER** INC.
PHONE GEN. 20 . . ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
DINNERS LUNCHES
CANDIES GIFTS
SODAS
ON THE AVENUE AT STILLSON

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine
SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home
DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver. Culver 451-452

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen 6161

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Gen. 4311 9 a. m.-9 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AIR CONDITIONED
"TOP-ICER"
COAL • ICE • COKE
ROCHESTER ICE
And Cold Storage Utilities, Inc.
• 55 CANTERBURY RD.

Projansky
FURRIER
Tailor to Gentlewomen and Ready to Wear Clothes
39 EAST AVENUE

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Avenue Glenwood 144
SEALTEST RADIO PROGRAMS
N. B. C.—Red Network
5:30-5:45 P. M. (E. S. T.)
Monday through Friday

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Call or Write

The Hat Box
291 Alexander St.
Open 12 to 9

SMART HATS, including youthful MATRON HATS. $1.95 to $5.95
JESIMINE CRAWFORD HAZEL RUSSELL

OUR 20TH YEAR
Beck
CLEANERS and DYERS
Quality plus Dependability
Call Monroe 8484

TRIXY
Fashion Foundations for
STYLE COMFORT ECONOMY
Trixy of Rochester
407-411 Present Bldg.

Visit Us at Our New Address
ELDER'S MARKET
We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips
Meats Groceries Fruits Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
644 MONROE AVENUE

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
ESTABLISHED IN 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Telephone 152 and 153 Purchase St.

SCARSDALE

The County Trust Company
Caleb Heathcote Branch
Every Banking Service
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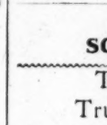

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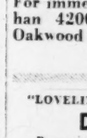

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

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Daily Anecdote

A Generous Foe

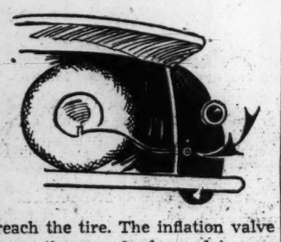
"The garrisons will march out tomorrow. Instruct your commands to be quiet and orderly as the prisoners pass by, and make no offensive remarks." Thus ordered Gen. Ulysses S. Grant after the disastrous defeat of the Confederate forces at Vicksburg.

Seldom in a war, or at the conclusion of a war, has a conqueror manifested such a spirit of magnanimity toward a fallen foe as General Grant displayed toward the forces of Gen. Robert E. Lee. When Lee finally surrendered at Appomattox, the Union forces began to fire triumphal salutes; but Grant quickly suppressed them, saying, "The war is over; the rebels are again our countrymen; the best way to celebrate the victory will be to abstain from all demonstrations in the field."

With the Inventors

Spare Tire Valve

A new idea for inflating the spare tire eliminates the necessity for the service station attendant to open up the rear compartment to



reach the tire. The inflation valve is on the rear fender and is connected by a rubber tube to the concealed spare tire.

A new lightweight folding anchor made of monel metal has been devised.

Roller skaters who are interested in the distance they are covering should find Samuel Segal's Skat-O-Meter of interest. The Skate-O-Meter functions as one of the wheels, and records up to nine miles.

The Lookout

Monitor Camera Club from June DeBella, San Jose, Calif.

A Good Baseball Game, a Bag of Peanuts, and a Watchful Friend

We Fetter Ourselves

It is hard to believe that a great elephant could be tied securely by a rope made of a few straws. Yet this is exactly what happened to a monstrous creature that had been chained to a circus stake for a long time.

After it gave up trying to gain its freedom, a straw rope held it in captivity as effectively as the strongest chain could have done.

The elephant was really not bound by the straw rope, but by the memory of former failures.

The rope which held it was entirely of its own making.

Brevities

Union Oil Bulletin: Then there was the lad who was obliged to sell his car because he couldn't buy it any longer.

Montreal Star: When a player gives his caddie too big a tip, he encourages the suspicion that it is really paid as hush money.

Mr. Punch ©: "Conditions in the taxi business have remained unaltered for some years now," states a writer. No change, as usual.

Detroit News: Nature, the wonderful, is evolving a type that sits through double features, follows 11 radio serials without losing the thread, and keeps an eye on a dozen world politicians.

Toronto Star: Viewing the hummocks of ice, it seems a trifle early to think about the lawn, yet as we remember its appearance last August we'd like to find a fellow who lets the grass grow under his feet and hire him to stand around on the bare spots.

Whit's Wit: "The sum of the parts is greater than the whole," says a local husband sadly auditing his wife's check stubs.

Los Angeles Times: A steel rope seven miles long has been constructed to aid study of the ocean's floor. There isn't going to be a single place left pretty soon for the harried taxpayer to hide.

Humorist: In a new office building the furniture is chromium, glass, and leather, and the floors are marble. When it is necessary to admonish a member of the staff, a strip of carpet is brought in to have him on.

Daily Quotation

HE IS STRONG who conquers others; he who conquers himself is mighty.—LAO-TSE.

In Lighter Vein

A New Tract

"There are two things bridge has taught women, concentration and self-control," says a writer.

Not to mention the art of opening cans and how to buy a meal at the delicatessen counter.—Unidentified.

Treated Like a Minister

The story is told about an old friend who chanced to meet Woodrow Wilson in England. He had not seen Mr. Wilson for many years.

"You look very much like a minister," said the friend. "Have you ever been taken for one?"

"No," replied Mr. Wilson, "but I've been treated like one."

"That's interesting!"

"Yes, I had a job once," replied the educator, "where I waited six months for my salary."

No Kick Coming

Mrs. Brown's colored cook went home every night the moment she had washed the dinner dishes, and often forgot to come back in time to prepare breakfast the next morning.

"Sara," said Mrs. Brown one day, "every time you fail to come and get breakfast, I shall take off a quarter from your wages."

Sara silently consented, and the next few mornings she came in early. But one morning she did not appear until 10 o'clock.

"Look here, Sara," complained Mrs. Brown, "I had to fix breakfast again this morning!"

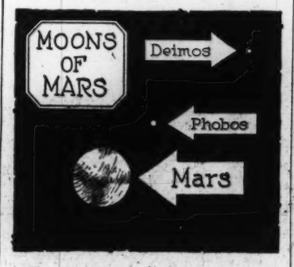
"Well," returned Sara indignantly, "ain't Ah payin' you foh it?" — Flex-Set.

Did You Ever Wonder

If Other Planets Have Moons?

Astronomically speaking, our terrestrial Queen of the Night is a satellite. A satellite may be defined as a smaller celestial body revolving about and attending a larger body. Thus, our moon revolves about us and accompanies our earth on its journey round the sun. The planets in our solar system are celestial bodies which revolve or travel in orbits about the sun, as our earth does. The world we live on is a planet.

Not all the planets have satellites or moons. Mercury has no moon.



Venus (at least so far as astronomers have been able to discover) has no moon. The earth has one moon. The planet Mars, however, has two moons.

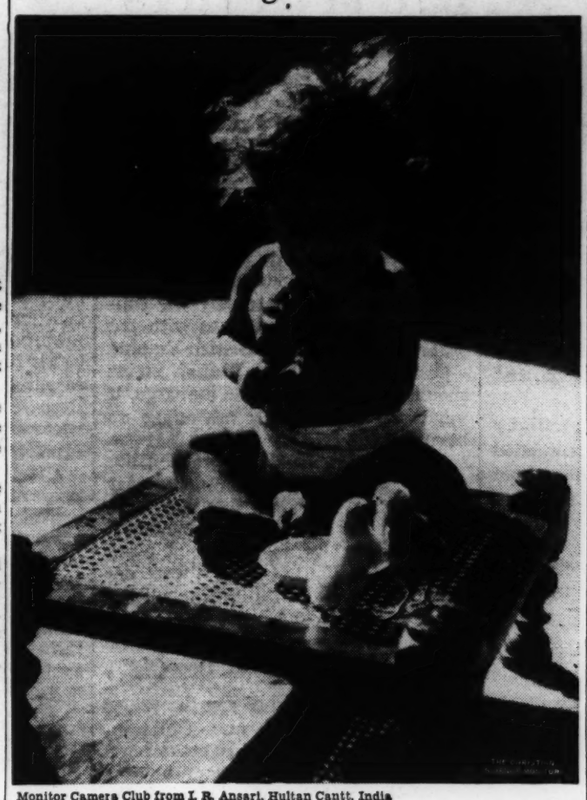
The nearer Martian moon is called Phobos and the other, Deimos. Phobos is an astronomical curiosity. It travels round its orbit in less than half the time it takes Mars to rotate once on its axis. The result is that the Phobos seems on Mars to rise in the west and set in the east!

Jupiter has 11 moons, two of which were discovered quite recently. Four of the 11 are much larger than the rest; and of these four, the first and second do not differ greatly in diameter and density from our own earthly moon. The third and fourth, however, are half again as large, being slightly larger than the planet Mercury!

The planet Saturn has 9 satellites or moons besides its three beautiful and marvelous rings. Uranus has four moons; and distant Neptune has but one, that one being about the same size and density as the first and second moons of Jupiter and of Lady Luna, the terrestrial satellite.

Not all moons are rocky globes like our satellite. For instance, while it is thought probable that satellites one and two of Jupiter are masses of rock, satellites three and four may be composed largely of ice or solid carbon dioxide. The fourth moon is only a little more than half as dense as water—that is, a pail of that moon stuff would weigh about half as much as a pail of common water.—W. P. Keasbey.

High Glee



Monitor Camera Club from I. R. Ansari, Hultan Cantt, India

Tea for Three

Pen Points for Peace

Compiled by Anne Zeitlin Medalia

Heretofore, neutrality has consisted chiefly of a demand that our rights in profitable foreign trade should not be impaired by other peoples' wars. The new conception subordinates trade to peace and proposes so far as it is possible to keep out of war's way. The new conception may be tough on our cash registers. But it will be far easier on our sons.—Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg.

I went into the British Army believing that if you want peace you must prepare for war. I believe now that if you prepare for war you will get war.—Gen. F. B. Maurice.

A study of facts has convinced us that there is one power alone which can prevent a government from declaring war in an actual crisis, and that is the knowledge that popular support, as expressed in men, money, and war service, will not be forthcoming.—Jessie Wallace Hughan, Ph.D.

Men and women everywhere are discovering that war is a beastly and futile folly—a crime against humanity. Believing this, they are also realizing that words are not enough; that we must WILL the means to peace.—George Lansbury.

My country is the world; my countrymen are all mankind.—Slogan of Garrison's "Liberator."

The chief cause of war is war.—William Floyd.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Praying Governor

Charlotte, Mich.

When Luren T. Dickinson, veteran of many sessions of the State Legislature, accepted the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor before the last election, little did he think that he would be called upon to assume the duties of that office because of the passing of Governor Fitzgerald.

Among the first rules which Governor Dickinson promulgated when he came into the Governor's office was one that there should be no official business transacted with him on the Sabbath. There were to be no interviews and no conferences upon State matters so far as he was concerned. He has strictly adhered to his purpose to fill his accustomed place as a teacher in the Sunday School in the little white church in Eaton Center where he has served for more years than he cares to admit.

In opening the services of his Sunday School class, a short time after he took the oath of office as Governor, he offered this simple but fervent prayer:

"God, our Father, we are gathered here today with but one thought. We seek Thy guidance. We ask for it in the affairs of our State, in our relationships with our neighbors, and in the ordering of our homes. Give us, we ask, the utmost Thou hast to give. In the name of the Christ, Amen."

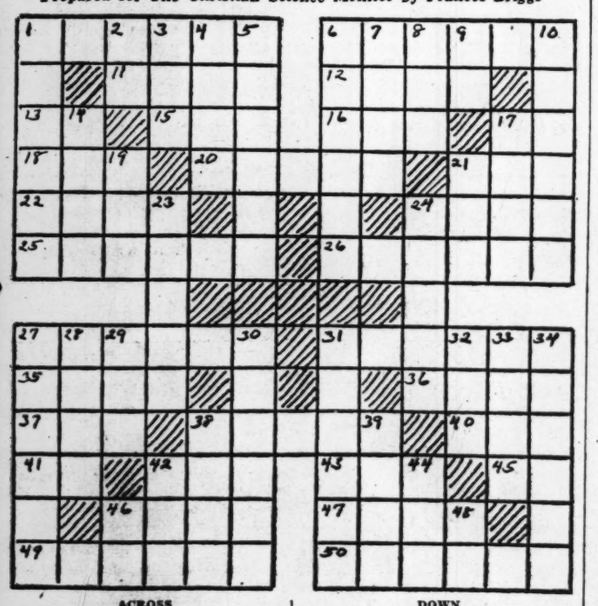
Surely, when the Governor seeks such guidance, the affairs of the Commonwealth are in safe hands.

A Verse for Today . . .

Let no man deceive himself. If any man among you seemeth to be wise in this world, let him become a fool, that he may be wise. —I COR. 3:18.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



ACROSS

1—William Somerset Maugham is what?
6—Poets might refer to feathers as what?
11—Who was one of David's warriors?
12—What is the garden Turk's-cap?
13—What is the symbol for silver?
15—What is a projection from a card, used as aid in filing?
16—Exist.
17—What State is south of Iowa (abbr.)?
18—Who was one of Jerahmeel's sons?
20—What was the bread substitute sent to Israelites?
21—Who was Zephaniah's son?
22—Who was the spy of Issachar?
24—If you visited Kolding, whom would you see (slang.)?
25—Cobalt is a beast, metal, or shrub—which (pl.)?
26—Where was Paul's birthplace?
27—Who wrote "Thanatopsis"?
31—What is name of a beautiful lake in N. Y. State?
35—What is a kind of sheepskin often used for slippers?
36—What tree grows in Guiana and Trinidad?
37—What is a river of Wales and England?
38—What English adventurer founded Virginia?
40—Shoes are often of what color?
41—What is used as a diminutive suffix?
42—A protruding lower what is a peculiarity of the Hapsburgs?
43—Who is a diminutive character in Dickens' "Christmas Carol"?
45—Master of Ceremonies (abbr.).
46—Who built first British steamboat?
47—What was name of second encampment of Israelites after crossing Red Sea?
49—What is the butcherbird?
50—What is any of certain tumblers bred at Birmingham, England?

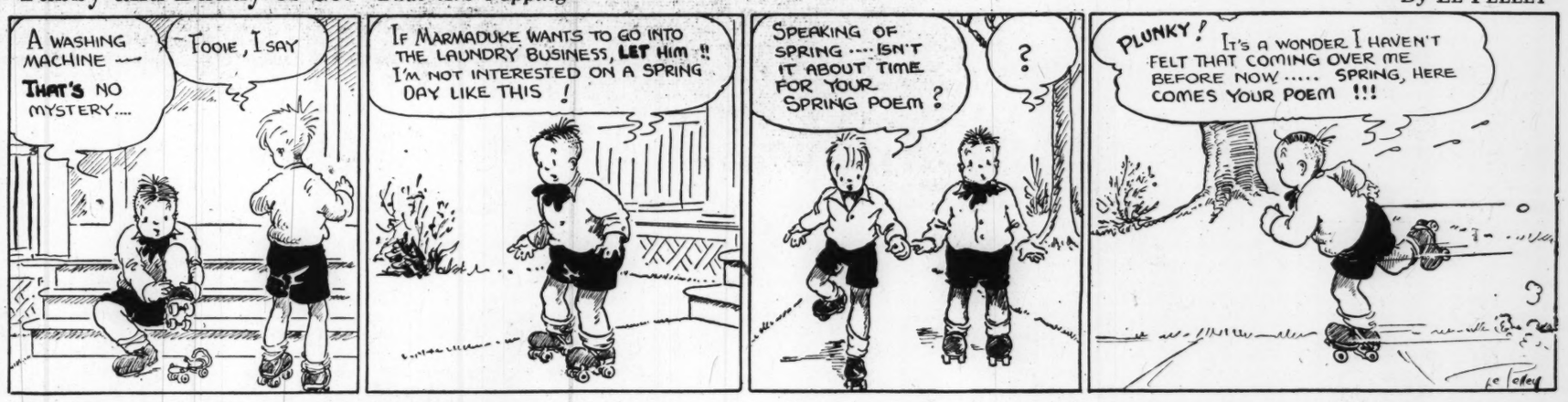
DOWN

1—What is a range of mountains mentioned in Bible?
2—Symbol of terbium is what?
3—What term is used for rusty capping of a body of ore?
4—Who was another of Jerahmeel's sons?
5—Who was father of Ittai, one of David's guard (poss.)?
6—What revolves about the sun of our solar system?
7—What coin might be spent in Italy?
8—What suffix forms diminutives?
9—Belonging to me.
10—Monoliths are beasts, stones, or cloaks—which?
14—Who was a British general and colonial governor of Massachusetts?
17—A bill of fare is what?
19—A mattoir is also called what?
21—Possesses.
23—Who was Jacob's father-in-law?
24—God appeared to Solomon in what?
27—What is the name of Boston's hockey team?
28—What is a flower mentioned in Bible?
29—What is the wild ox of Tibet?
30—Zerubbabel rebuilt what?
31—Who hath "power over the clay"?
32—A charpal is a gun, cot, or cat—which?
33—Who was one of the dukes of Edom?
34—Salome, daughter of Herodias, performed as what?
36—What is one of China's chief exports?
39—What is a seaport city of northeastern Hawaii?
42—What is the plural of "leu"?
44—What term indicates one thousand?
46—What is an alloy of copper and tin (abbr.)?
48—Milliliter (abbr.).

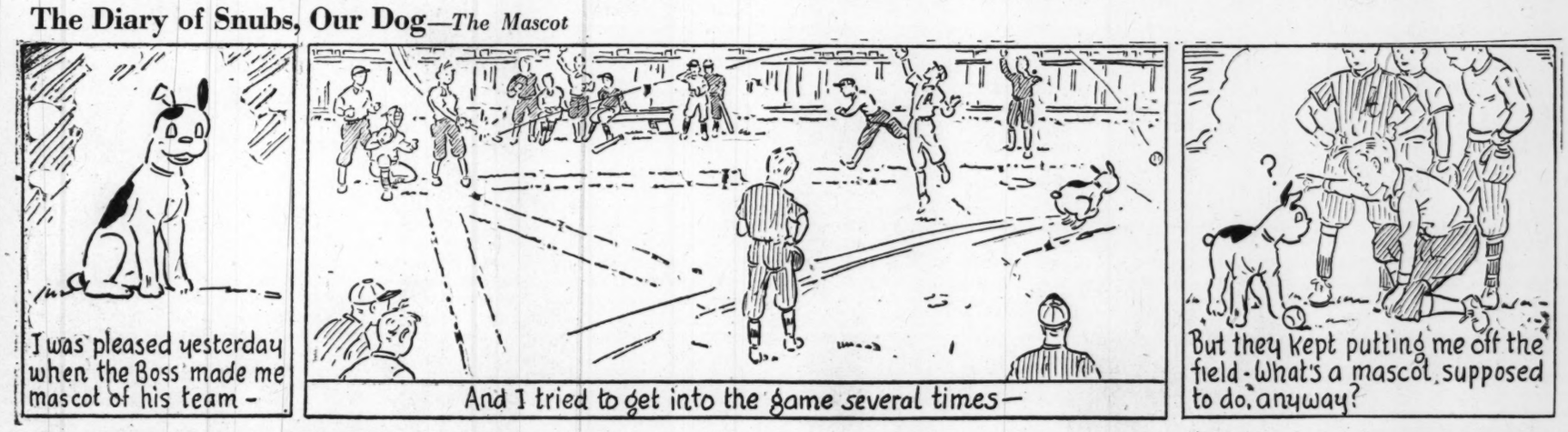
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Buds Are Popping*

By LE PELLEY


A WASHING MACHINE — THAT'S NO MYSTERY....
-FOOIE, I SAY
IF MARMADUKE WANTS TO GO INTO THE LAUNDRY BUSINESS, LET HIM !! I'M NOT INTERESTED ON A SPRING DAY LIKE THIS !
SPEAKING OF SPRING ---- ISN'T IT ABOUT TIME FOR YOUR SPRING POEM ?
?
PLUNKY! IT'S A WONDER I HAVEN'T FELT THAT COMING OVER ME BEFORE NOW ..... SPRING, HERE COMES YOUR POEM !!!
LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Mascot*


I was pleased yesterday when the Boss made me mascot of his team -
And I tried to get into the game several times—
But they kept putting me off the field - What's a mascot supposed to do, anyway?

The Adventures of Waddles—*An Informal Call*

By THE HAGERS

TODAY I FELT THE WEEKLY URGE MY HOUSE FROM DUST AND GRIME TO PURGE.
WITH VIM I LABORED TO RESTORE THE POLISH TO MY SUNROOM FLOOR.
"DO YOU NEED HELP?" I HEARD A QUACK. AND THERE WAS TED, FLAT ON HIS BACK.
"NO THANKS. BUT FROM THE LOOK OF YOU, I'D SAY," I CHUCKLED, "THAT YOU DO!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Conscription in Britain

When Britain's Prime Minister gave to the British people his undertaking that there would be no military conscription in Britain in peacetime, conditions were different from what they are today. That was before Germany seized Czecho-Slovakia, before its attitude had become obviously threatening to neighbor countries, and before Britain had given guarantees of military support to Poland, Rumania, and Greece.

Today Britain has taken on military obligations not remotely contemplated a year ago. Recent arming throughout Europe on an unparalleled scale, lightning-like movement of troops to overawe and subdue unoffending nations, have created a new situation, when counteraction to be effective may have to be swift.

* * *

When Mr. Chamberlain rejected military compulsion he rightly interpreted the mind of a majority of his countrymen. Today, in reversing that decision and deciding to call up young men for a period of training during their twenty-first year and then draft them into new formations of a voluntary territorial army, he has gone ahead despite objections of the Labor Party.

The movement in the direction of conscription has gathered force during the last seven months. Having accepted the role of protagonist in a concerted plan to resist aggression on smaller states, a fundamental of which is that every nation concerned shall use the whole of its power in a co-operative effort, Britain feels that it can shrink from no sacrifice which others will have to make.

* * *

There should be no mistake about the sacrifice involved. Britain detests military compulsion. It cherishes a long tradition of service freely offered. Moreover, compulsion gives to the Government a power over the services of the workers which organized labor understandably regards with deep suspicion. For this reason the Labor Party, which has offered willing co-operation in the task of rearmament, opposes the new measure. But it is at one with the rest of the country in insisting that a halt should be called to aggression, and its criticism will serve the public cause if it makes clear that conscription in Britain is an emergency measure and not a permanent institution—that its curtailment of dearly cherished privileges is accepted now only because these are times which call for great and exceptional sacrifice all around.

This Week's Appreciation:

To Life magazine for its picturization of how the "little man" in England, Germany and France plods his daily round. Spread of hatreds is made more difficult when wide circulation is given such vivid recordings of the simple living, frugality and love of family that characterize "little men" in every country.

Canadian Complications

Canada's anxiety as to what she would do in case of a European war is even deeper than America's. There is quite a sizable group which favors neutrality. But the debate constantly runs up against the indubitable fact that Canada has the same sovereign as Britain. That is the only constitutional link left with the mother country. But, apart altogether from any sentimental tie, a common king is a formal relationship which would make neutrality, to say the least, anomalous.

Neutrality for Canada while the mother country was at war, for instance, would involve the sovereign in a peculiar, not to say, Gilbertian situation.

In Britain he would be at war and in Canada he would be neutral toward his own war-making! No doubt the constitutional lawyers may soon join in the forensic fray, and find a way in which His Majesty need not be untrue to himself. But to the layman the difficulty would seem to be insoluble except on terms from which most Canadians would shrink.

For the abstract logic of a neutral position would lead toward secession. Theoretically this would not be impossible under the Statute of Westminster which made the "dominions" self-governing members of the British Commonwealth. But practically such a denouement is next to unthinkable. For the King is a unifying influence not only between Canada and the mother country but also within the Canadian Federation itself. Beyond that, diverse elements which may not be enthusiastic about the monarchy nevertheless value intensely the connection which it symbolizes with the other members of the British Empire.

Conceivably, if the United States should adopt an all-round embargo, it might be to Britain's advantage to have Canada free to serve as a transshipping point. But the probabilities of Canada's leaving the Empire appear even a great deal less than the ratio of the vote of another "secession" proposal—that of separation of Nova Scotia from Canada—which was defeated in the Halifax City Council the other day by 14 to 1.

Democracy Looks at the Child

Proceedings of the fourth White House Conference on Children, opened by President Roosevelt on Wednesday, throw sharply into focus the different approaches which Democracy and dictatorships make to childhood. Democracy looks at childhood and takes a long view. It sees the child as having a contribution of its own to make to family, community and national life. Its concern, therefore, is to provide its children with an environment that aids their spiritual development and supports their moral nature; to give them opportunities of cultivating their natural talents, that they may take their places as creative citizens of a free society.

Not for Democracy's children the sledge hammer methods which deal with youth as merely raw material to be worked and shaped into tools that will serve the ends of whatever autocratic leader happens to be in power. Not for them the drills in slogans and propaganda that warp a child's vision of the world in which it lives and transgress its inherent perception of the brotherhood of man.

Democracy's concept of childhood is nearer the recognition of the child's spiritual nature which was proclaimed by him who set a child in the midst of his students and counseled them to "become as little children" if they desired to enter into the kingdom for which his teachings were preparing them.

Nearer is it, too, to the vision which Mary Baker Eddy had of childhood when she wrote: "Ah, children, you are the bulwarks of freedom, the cement of society, the hope of our race!" (Pulpit and Press, 9-1.)

The specific question which the forthcoming conference is to consider is, "What is a child's place in a Democracy?" If the answer which its deliberations yield to the challenge of this question is as sound in idealistic values and as helpful in promoting a practical program as were the results of the three earlier conferences, it will be another milestone in the progress of American childhood.

Publishers Are People

Dedicating a statue to Freedom of the Press at the New York World's Fair on Tuesday, James G. Stahlman, president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, praised "the four essentials of democracy—free press, free speech, free assembly, free worship," and declared an unfettered press is "the best guarantee" of the preservation of the other liberties.

The next day he is quoted as telling the A. N. P. A., "We must present a united front to the blatherskites and demagogues. The press not only must assert its freedom; it must constantly defend it."

These positions are probably reconcilable by a bit of explaining. Possibly Mr. Stahlman would agree that free speech is as important to a free press as the free press is to free speech. He doubtless meant that the "blatherskites and demagogues" are to be met with argument and reason.

In fact, he observed that the newspaper industry badly needed a public relations campaign to "sell" to the people the value of the newspaper as a public servant. A committee of the association at the same time presented a report suggesting that the newspaper industry ought to be entirely exempt from the Federal wage-and-hour law because it is "rendering service" rather than producing goods. This enlightened point of view as to the newspaper's purpose, carried through other phases of newspaper operation as well as applied to discussion of the wage-and-hour law, will assist that proposed public relations program.

Boston Weighs the Budget

For the first time in many years the Boston City Council appears to be showing genuine interest in cutting the budget. Hearings have been progressing almost daily, and suggestions for retrenchments in several departments have been forthcoming. Taken individually they may not amount to much, but there is still hope the total may be substantial. Indeed, the Council's Appropriation Committee could not do better than to accept the $1,200,000 goal recently set by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau as the curtailment necessary to prevent a rise in last year's $41.30 tax rate.

The recently formed organization of taxpayers and business interests, which has taken the name of the Boston Taxpayers' Alliance, might also find useful expression for their enthusiasm by joining the Council in such an effort to peg the tax rate. Neither the Council nor the Alliance needs to approach the situation with kid gloves. It is an acute condition they have to deal with, and should have energetic treatment.

With spring's first crocus already wilting, two wonderments yet remain with the head of the house: how his practical wife can believe that new hat she wears enhances her beauty, and how statisticians can report that all her "fine feathers" cost less per year than his own sober clothes.

The Bookshelf

Bringing America In

Now it can be told again, the University of Oklahoma Press publishes PROPAGANDA FOR WAR, by H. C. Peterson, in which the methods of British propaganda in the United States during the World War come in for thorough and enlightening re-examination. This book is in effect a tribute to British talent for propagandist work—a talent usually underrated by Englishmen themselves, and one which they possibly do not thoroughly understand although they undoubtedly possess it.

Mr. Peterson has discovered that "The great success of British propaganda in the United States should not be attributed to a professional group of propagandists but to native Americans—volunteer propagandists." It was these who did the quantity of work necessary, as distinct from the quality, to condition American thought for the taking of sides in the World War.

* * *

The House of Morgan and the members of the Navy League, "owning newspapers, periodicals and magazines, and controlling through business relations the editorial good will of many others," were in key positions to spread British influence. But they were not the only eager propagandists of the British version of the war. Through visiting lecturers like Masefield and Barrie, through such contacts as Masaryk provided with intellectual circles, through the American press itself and the thousands of horrified folk who opened their minds to the satisfying excitement of atrocity stories, British propaganda identified the Allied cause with all that was good and that of the Central Powers with all that was evil.

Mr. Peterson fairly points out that even the United States, in the situation in which Britain found itself, would have employed the same methods of obtaining needed support. He admits a factual base for many of the exaggerations. But that does not prevent him from attempting to keep public opinion on the alert where propaganda is concerned.

Particularly interesting to newspaper readers are the tactics Mr. Peterson describes for winning the sympathies of American newsmen abroad. For instance, "John St. Loe Strachey had a meeting of American correspondents each week at his home in London. There reporters were given the opportunity to meet some important personage, such as a cabinet member or a military leader." Reporters should not be thought blind to the implications of such blandishment. Even though they might know they were being flattered, they might as well make the most of it, since the censor was never very far in the background anyway.

* * *

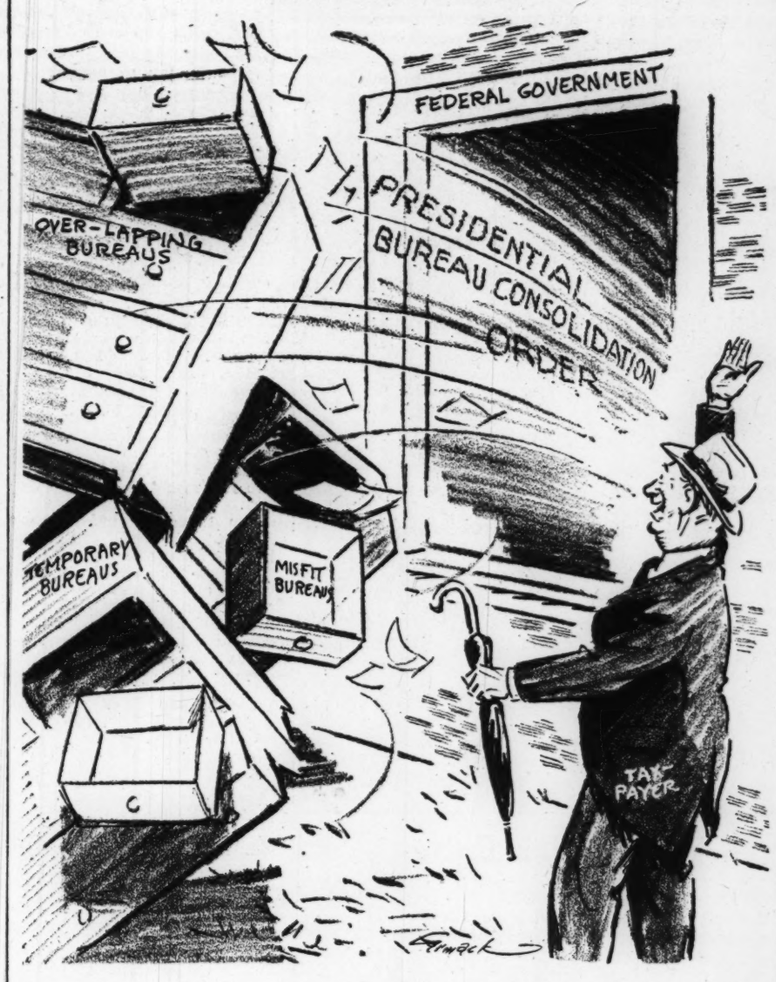
But if the British were clever, so were the French, who, to quote an agent of Wellington House, had "on the surface done no propaganda work of any kind" but had allowed correspondents to see the actual fighting and provided them with opportunities to write, with the result that "these correspondents have come back here and written the most enthusiastic articles for France." The British took this leaf from the French notebook and added several of their own.

All through all those many months, the British propaganda service kept in close touch with leaders in every walk of American life, watched American newspapers closely, issued daily reports on the effect of propaganda, noting when the American public was surfeited with atrocities and how well this or that sort of propaganda worked.

Most Americans know today that in a war not all the good nor all the evil is on either side. They know the causes of any war will always be interpreted with the aid of half-truths and omissions of fact, where outright falsification does not serve. Many of them have, as even Senator Borah now recognizes, made up their minds already as to issues involved in the present world struggle. It still is fascinating to review the process by which they were helped to do this last time.

C. W. M.

Out of the Window!



North . . South . . East . . West

Tidings From the "Strip"

By Frank L. Perrin

Should anyone by chance wonder if the story of a half-century of progress in Oklahoma has not been told, if any secrets of success, any worthwhile records of achievement have not been disclosed, let it be known that the modernized saga is now complete. In observance of the fiftieth anniversary of the opening to settlement of what was known as the "Cherokee Strip," the Daily Oklahoman, published at the State capital, has issued a 292-page illustrated number, replete in all particulars, and bearing convincing proof that Progress marched across the border on that eventful day in 1889.

No one doubts the record as it is written and exhibited. The visible proofs are everywhere in evidence. But this writer volunteers to offer confirmatory testimony. My first journey through the Indian Territory country was in the year 1896, seven years after the ceding by the original Indian tribes of the vast acres which are now farms and factories and homes. The prospect then was not alluring to a visitor from the North. Statehood then seemed remote. There were no industries, no mills or factories, no cities worthy of the name. The oil which later brought millions in money and work for a great army of men had not then been discovered. Dry riverbeds and parched prairies offered little to attract or console the restless herds of cattle on the wide plains.

* * *

A month ago the same visitor returned to observe the great transformation—the transition from prairie to farm, from village to city, from hope to fruition. The conviction is that hardly anywhere else, and perhaps nowhere else, could such wondrous changes have been wrought. A society once dominated by a vagrant outlawry has become stable and forward-looking. Law has displaced lawlessness. Prosperity has preempted and taken title to the vast areas carelessly ruled by predatory squatters who knew constant privation because sustenance was sought through craftiness and lawlessness.

The forces of subjugation, as these have been applied to and made effective in the more remote sections of what were once Oklahoma Territory and Indian Territory, have been imposed, it will probably be agreed by those who are best able to testify truthfully, by a minority against a stubborn and resentful majority. Thus there should be bestowed upon the victorious the honor and gratitude justly due.

I visited, on the recent occasion mentioned, the newspaper offices and plant from which the anniversary number of the Oklahoman issued. There one discovers ample equipment, both in man-power and machines, to produce such a masterpiece of letters and art. The hand-press of the nineties has disappeared. Modern machines do the work of hundreds of hand compositors. Wireless photography and the latest appliances equip the plant for the finest reproductive work in black and white and in colors.

* * *

But let the voluntary witness, the Oklahoman, speak for itself. I seem to catch in the phraseology of the quoted editorial the persuasive accents of my friend Mr. Walter M. Harrison.

"The past fifty years were years of youthful eager pioneering. Typical of the entire frontier, Oklahoma was an area where the quick take was uppermost in the minds of men. They wanted large tracts of land, thousands of cattle, forests of oil derricks. Natural resources were exploited in the same grand breathless hurry that characterized the 'Run.'

"The next fifty years will be years of readjustment typical of the American scene. The frontier of unlimited natural resources and unlimited markets is gone forever. New economic frontiers are to be revealed. If American character is not misjudged, the old frontier spirit of individual courage and initiative will show the way in the next fifty years as it did in the past fifty. This means that we shall not tamely submit to a paternalistic regime in which government does everything and the individual merely takes what government is willing to give. It means that political remedies will resume their minor station of mechanical function and give way to the human urge, the human drive, the human inventiveness and resourcefulness that is so typical of real American progress."

The Wide Horizon

Europe Reaches The Midwest

By Ralph Cessna

CHICAGO

Some years ago I asked a friend, one given to dramatic expression but albeit a responsible and intelligent observer, whether he'd defend his country against an invader from the Atlantic side.

"Sure," he replied, "as soon as they crossed the Alleghenies."

That was of course an understatement, made by way of emphasis. There never have been, even in the strongholds of isolationism, many who would not take reasonable steps in case of such invasion, who would not go considerably beyond those measures necessary for mere self protection. But his pithy comment did illustrate something of the public feeling here at the time, that is, that others' affairs were none of ours, a self-sufficient people in a self-sufficient land; that we weren't any longer in the "saving" business; and that anyway war was futile.

The change that has taken place since then is significant. It has been a gradual change, almost imperceptible day by day. But through these years of increasing world tension, increasing interdependence, and increasingly rapid and efficient exchange of information, the midwest has seen more and more clearly the far-reaching demands of a policy of self-interest. It has seen that in the end self-protection requires more than economic self-sufficiency.

* * *

To dramatize it again in the manner of my friend; the average midwesterner today would not only take steps to defend his country from an invader long before such invader reached the eastern mountains, but would be willing, with but few reservations, to go out some distance from our shores to meet him.

Of course if you should ask us just what military action we would take if the matter involved only a threat to vague political fundamentals, rather than an actual attack, we wouldn't be quite ready to say. It seems certain right now that it would be very difficult to recruit an expeditionary force in this region. The futility of war itself is still felt to be very apparent. There are still strong isolationist forces at work, the effect of which is to counteract to some extent the growing acknowledgment of interdependence. But there is nevertheless a very definite interest in and concern over current developments abroad. There is a realistic, far-seeing realization of the possible, ultimate, direct effect on Americans, of what is going on in Europe.

There results this feeling which, while not yet reconciled to an aggressive military policy, even under the pretext of prevention or protection, gives rise to a new firmness, an extension of recognized responsibility.

* * *

Judging from descriptions that have come to us of the reaction in Paris to Signor Mussolini's recent speech involving demands upon France, there was an even livelier interest right here in Chicago. Many got up at four o'clock to hear the speech over the radio. Thousands heard the later four-way international news discussion. Newspaper accounts were full and prominently displayed. The mass reaction was about the same here as elsewhere, but the point is that midwesterners were more than conscious of the vital importance of this occasion, as they are of other similar steps in this world crisis.

This new interest is evident in dinner-table conversations. Herr Hitler's name is probably heard oftener nowadays in comment than is that of the latest home-run hitter.

The rising tide of internationalism is especially apparent in the demand for and reception given prominent speakers on foreign affairs. Chicago has seen few larger or more enthusiastic audiences than those which have greeted Dr. Beneš and Mr. Masaryk. The Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, which presents at weekly luncheons authorities from throughout the world, has seen attendance grow from hundreds to thousands, and has sought larger dining halls.

London Interlude

Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, consists of a stately but somewhat antiquated row of houses standing aloof from the world, behind iron railings and small gardens. It is linked with the names of literary celebrities —George Eliot, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, James McNeill Whistler and many others. Thomas Carlyle lived just around the corner in Cheyne Row.

I must have been about nine years old when my father took me for a walk in Chelsea and called on Thomas Helmore, choir master of the Chapel Royal, who lived in Cheyne Walk.

* * *

While the two men talked in the music room I stood on a footstool and admired the view from the big front window. First the pretty garden bright with spring flowers; the flag walk leading to a gate in the heavy iron railings; through them across the road I could see a row of trees and beyond them a low stone wall surmounted by a hand rail at the river bank, and beyond that, Chelsea Reach dotted with barges, boats, and penny steamers.

Not far to the right was Battersea Bridge, one of the old wooden pile bridges of London, known all over the world through the excellent etching of James McNeill Whistler; the pier from which the steamers started on their trip to London Bridge, and close by old Chelsea Church.

The visit at an end we crossed the road and walked downstream under the shade of the big trees by the stone wall, with the high tide lapping and burbling against the stones. We came to a plank gangway, crossed it, and found ourselves on a long wooden float, covered with skiffs, wherries, and outriggers, also a small workshop and office with the sign, "Greaves. Boatbuilder." Near by stood old Mr. Greaves with his shirtsleeves rolled up to his elbows.

* * *

"Shake hands, sonny," he said in response to my father's introduction. "This is fine. I knowed your father since 'e was about your size and came to me for boats to row on the river. And soon you'll be doin' the same I 'ope. Me and your uncle lived near by in them days—well I won't tell you any of their pranks. No."

For several years we were frequent patrons, and Charlie Greaves, one of the three sons who helped their father, always selected our boat, oars and cushions, and started us off giving a few words of advice about wind and tides.

One day, however, we had to wait some time, for Charlie was busy with a tall stranger who carried a lot of artists' materials.

"Charlie 'll be along soon," said old Greaves. "That there gent is an artist chap from the States. 'E always wants Charlie to row 'im about the river and show 'im things to draw. And in the winter, when rowin' ain't so good, 'e 'as Charlie in 'is studio and I don't get much help from 'im then. But that's all right," said the old man with a chuckle. "'E's doin' well"

Many years passed before I visited Chelsea again. The old houses of Cheyne Walk were still there, and so were the trees. But the river was narrower by the width of the Thames embankment, with it's gardens and seats, which covered the space formerly occupied by the float of "Greaves. Boatbuilder." And Battersea bridge was replaced by a modern structure.

The few people to whom I spoke knew nothing of old Greaves, and seemed to regard me as a dreamer

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Now after half a century in a newspaper published in a city thousands of miles from Chelsea I read that a remarkable artist has been discovered in London. He had never painted for exhibition or money. Few except his most intimate friends knew that he had any artistic talent. He had been a waterman and boatbuilder when a young man, and had rowed James McNeill Whistler while he made his sketches now so famous. In the winter he had helped Whistler in the studio and through his life he had painted just for the pleasure the work gave him. He had recently passed on and his house was found full of works which the critics declared to rival those of his teacher and friend Whistler. His name was Charles Greaves.

H. C. L.